

etcetera

Registration underway

Registration for fall classes is underway today and continues tomorrow on the third floor of the College Union. Students who have pre-registered may go directly to the College Union to complete the registration process.

All current, former, and new students will have not pre-registered report to the Admissions Office, Hearnes Hall, Room 130, and then proceed to the Registrar's Office, Hearnes Hall, Room 100. From there students will report to the Registrar's Office on the third floor of the College Union for further instructions.

All new students wishing to enroll must first issue an application in the Admissions Office, Hearnes Hall, Room 130, high school transcript if any, and ACT scores.

Registration for the evening session will be held only tonight. Registration is from 5-8 p.m. However, students may register for evening classes during the day registration session.

During the registration procedure, all students will have their pictures taken for ID cards and the Crossroads yearbook. Appropriate clothing should be worn for an upper shoulders and head pose.

Fees for full-time students carrying 8 hours or more are \$230 for Missouri residents and \$430 for non-residents.

"60 Plus" offered again

Area residents 60 years of age and over are invited to participate in the "60 Plus" program during the fall semester at Missouri Southern. This program permits all Missouri residents 60 years of age and over, tuition free, in any regular college class providing classroom space is available.

A simplified enrollment will be held Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 1 to 3 p.m. in the Continuing Education Office, Hearnes Hall, Room 100. No entrance examinations, health certificates, or transcripts are required. Persons do not have to be high school graduates to participate.

Although all courses, except Continuing Education courses, are offered for college credit, persons may enroll on a non-credit basis if they wish.

Continuing Education courses are open for enrollment as well. However, these classes are self-supporting, all participants pay a moderate fee to help defray the cost of the course.

Master's program open

Students who wish to begin working toward a master's degree in education may apply for admission on a space available basis Tuesday from 5:30 until 7:30 p.m. in room 113 of the Gene Taylor Education and Psychology Building.

Three graduate courses will be offered during the fall semester beginning Wednesday. Advanced Theory and Practice will meet weekly at 5:30-7:20 p.m. in room 218. Weather Elements for Secondary Teachers will meet at 6:30-9:20 p.m. Mondays, and Philosophies of Education will meet at 6-8:30 p.m. Thursdays. Both of these classes will meet in room 218. All assignments are in the Gene Taylor classroom building.

Students who wish to apply for admission to any graduate course should file application in the graduate office, Hearnes Hall, Room 100, along with official transcripts of all undergraduate and graduate credits with a \$20 application deposit.

Students win second in nation

Free enterprise students from Missouri Southern took place in national competition last month in Houston, Texas, winning a cash award of \$1,250. Last year Southern placed fourth in the national competition which is coordinated by the National Leadership Institute.

The Southern team had earlier this year won the first prize of \$1,750 in regional competition in St. Louis. All award money will be used to finance next year's free enterprise projects.

Judges who previously analyzed a 20-page summary written by team members, also judged a 10-minute oral presentation given by Mike Reeve and Mike Elliott. The oral presentation was followed by a three-hour questioning period at the groups' documentation booth. This portion of the event was handled by Mike Allen, Howard Willis, and Mark Landreth. Andy Thomas was chosen to make a special presentation at an awards assembly hosted by the Houston Rotary Club. Wes Brewer and Mark Koethler were other Southern students attending.

First place was won by Findlay College of Ohio. Akron University of Ohio was third place.

The Southern team was accompanied by Terry Isenmann, an alumna of the program, and by Rhonda and Terry Marlon. Marlon is assistant professor of business and advises the free enterprise group.

SIR mystery still unsolved

A mystery which has vexed the campus since January is today little closer to solution than it was then. But a committee report, likely in the next week or two, is expected to shed some light on possible solutions.

The mystery is that of tampered SIRs. The SIR—the Student Instructional Report—filled out by students on each faculty member's class during the fall semester and used in the past to determine 15 percent of a faculty member's total evaluation for the year, has been the subject of controversy for some time.

But it was not until last fall's reports were returned to faculty members in January that one discovered evidence of probable tampering. That faculty member, Dr. Rosemary Curb, a member of the time of the language and literature department, what she felt were

discrepancies in the reports on certain questions. Later investigation by the Faculty Senate's Personnel Committee revealed that, indeed, an abnormally large number of reports had occurred on the student reports and that tampering was a possibility.

The mystery goes back further, however, and a clearer understanding of the mystery may be gained only through a somewhat historical perspective.

Student evaluations were initiated at the College in 1967, but during the 1974-75 school year it was decided to revise the evaluation system and to make student evaluations more comprehensive. It was at that time that the SIRs of the Educational Testing Service were selected for use at the College.

Faculty evaluations are used each year to determine

tenure, promotion, and merit pay increases. The SIRs were assigned a 45 percent role in the package, with each faculty member to receive 25 percent of his/her evaluation from the appropriate department head or administrator. An additional 15 percent was to be based on College activities, and another 15 percent on professional activities. Based upon the SIRs thus earned, faculty members were placed in one of five categories, ranging from unsatisfactory to superior.

The SIRs are administered to each class in the 14th and 15th weeks of the semester. They are given by an administrator or someone other than the faculty member concerned. Students fill in numbers indicating the line number of the course and a code for the instructor's name. There are 45 questions on the form to which the student replies by marking with a soft-lead pencil various ratings the instructor on each question.

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Campus housing situation critical

Consideration is now being given to the building of as many as five new residence halls for use by the 1980 fall semester. Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, urged the Board of Regents to build those extra units. Originally only three new dormitories were being considered. The extra dormitories would add between 200 and 300 spaces.

"At last Friday's regents meeting I urged that three dorms might not be enough. Maybe we should construct four, possibly five," said Darnton.

He continued, "We'll let the bids get out and see what it would cost to build, say, three, four, or five and see what the cost would be. It depends on what the bids come in as."

Money for the construction of the new dormitories, whether there be three, four, or five, will either be from local funds or revenue bonds, or both. Revenue bonds are again possible for Missouri because of a bill passed last year in the state legislature. That bill gives back

Southern and Missouri Western the access to bonds.

"It might come from bonds or local funds totally, or both," said Darnton. "We just don't know yet."

Although Darnton doesn't necessarily feel that the new dormitories would increase enrollment, he feels it could keep it from shrinking. "I don't think it will increase enrollment because we're in an age of shrinking college age population. But it will help us avoid shrinking enrollment."

Darnton gave two reasons for the need of dormitory space. "First the maximum of the college. It's fifteen years old and we're maturing. We're known as a young college. And students outside the commuting area are coming here. Secondly, the gasoline situation. Some find it more economical now to live on campus rather than commute."

And he talked about more dorms for the future. "I have asked the architect," said Darnton, "to consider site development for as many as 10 dorms for the future."

It also has moved toward the closing of the honors hall. "It was purely my decision. It's not worth keeping. Cooling it is like cooling the outdoors and heating it is like heating the outdoors. It's poorly insulated and poorly built."

Webster Hall will be used during this fall semester, but as spaces arise in Webster Hall those living in Honors will be moved. Plans are to have it closed by the spring semester.

Missouri Southern has had a continual problem with housing since 1976. At that time Dr. Leon Billingsly reported the need for approximately 1,000 students.

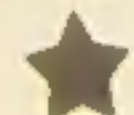
And the problem persists today. Said Doug Carnahan, director of housing, "The dorms were full by April 20 and the waiting list consists of more than 1,000 students."

Southern at this time, is capable of housing 437 students, 200 men and 207 women.



REGISTRATION

Today and Tomorrow



Regents approve faculty policies

Passed this summer by the Board of Regents of general faculty policies on promotion, tenure, and termination ended nearly two years of work by the Faculty Senate and its committees on these policies.

That passage as reported in local news media was not without error, causing some confusion and consternation among faculty groups.

It was reported, for example, that the Regents had approved a "review of tenure" passage in that policy. In actuality, a passage relating to the possibility of reviewing tenure every five years was deleted by the Regents.

What caused the confusion, perhaps, was the addition of a clause which provided for periodic evaluation of faculty members.

That clause appears in a paragraph which states:

"... A faculty member is obligated to maintain com-

petence in the classroom; to be current within his discipline; and to contribute both to his profession and to Missouri Southern State College. All faculty members will be reviewed with respect to the above on a periodic schedule."

The clause, explained Regents, is to provide for faculty evaluations as have been made in the past, but the wording leaves open whether such evaluations will be administered annually or not. Development of that policy is in the hands of an ad-hoc committee to the Faculty Senate, with work by division heads and department heads.

Also causing some confusion was a newspaper article which stated that the new policy granted tenure to administrators, student personnel, librarians, and coaches. The policy, in fact, states: "... Administrators, student personnel, librarians, and coaches may, at the discretion of the Board, be granted or continue to hold tenure in a discipline..."

President Donald Darnton has explained that his interpretation of this clause is that such persons could not receive tenure as a discipline without the recommendations of the appropriate department head, division director, and the vice president for academic affairs.

Restored to the policy by the Regents, on the recommendation of the Faculty Senate, was a passage designating certain dates for informing faculty members of non-reappointment. Under that clause written notice that a probationary appointment is not to be renewed will be given not later than March 15 in the first probationary year and not later than Dec. 15 in all subsequent years.

Under the new tenure policy, which went into effect immediately upon adoption, faculty members automatically receive tenure with the sixth appointment, exclusive of special appointments and terminal contracts. However, early tenure may be granted by the Regents in exceptional cases.

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SIR,

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In the local use of the SIRs, however, only five of the questions were considered for the faculty evaluation. Last year, those five questions were pointed out to students and they were asked to answer those first and then to complete the other questions.

This procedure was a change from the previous year but was identical to the procedure used many years before that. It was felt by reverting to this method students would give closer consideration to the significance of these questions and make better judgments.

After completing the forms in a single class, the person administering them places them in a manila envelope and develops to a specified office where they are maintained before being forwarded to the office of vice president for academic affairs. It is the vice president, then, who sends them to ETS for scoring.

In January each faculty member receives a computer print out on the tallies from each class in which he/she was evaluated. This year's report, however, gave an additional column of information which had not appeared before—that of percentile ranking on each question.

Dr. Curb in examining her reports found herself listed in the 90th percentile or 70th percentile on most questions, but on the five "key" questions she was listed in the 10th percentile. Finding these percentiles inconsistent with the other questions and inconsistent with her past performance on the SIRs, Dr. Curb requested a statistical analysis be made by Dr. J. Merrell Junkins, of the psychology department. He reported the possibilities of such inconsistent scores occurring by pure chance to be perhaps one in 10 billion.

Dr. Curb referred the matter to the personnel committee which immediately launched correspondence with ETS to examine the original SIRs. ETS has a policy under which they will not relinquish control of the reports once they receive them, but conducting an examination of Dr. Curb's SIRs they reported finding large numbers of erasures "more than normally can be expected by students."

In the case of the other instructor, Dr. Jimmy Couch, professor of English, more than 100 erasures were found on evaluation questions, in all cases—both in his SIRs and Dr. Curb's—the answers being changed from high to low scores.

Normally, the student evaluations are administered by the heads of departments. But in last year's evaluation process, the forms administered to students in classes of the language and literature department were given by members of the Student Affairs office. After completion, they were turned in to the office of the vice president for academic affairs.

The SIRs were retained in that office for a period of some six weeks before being forwarded to the Educational Testing Service for computation. During that six-week period, reportedly, the completed forms, in unsealed manila envelopes, lay on a table in the office of the secretary to the vice president.

For Dr. Curb the discovery that there had been erasures made in her SIR reports was another incident capping what had not been a successful year in some respects for her.

She had resigned from the faculty, but only after being notified that her contract would not be continued. The college so that she could resign in good standing. She had notified of her non-renewal after the SIRs were administered but before the tabulated results were returned.

In notifying her of her termination, Dr. Belk, who was also interim president of the college at the time, had cited "continuing unsatisfactory faculty-administrator relationship" as the reason.

Dr. Curb, however, claimed she was terminated because of her having sought "defence against harassment from the administration" in an incident involving use of duplicating services.

Dr. Couch did not discover the inconsistencies in his SIRs until much later in the Spring, and it then

that an investigation was launched into his case.

The establishment of motive, it was thought, had been made more difficult by both occurring in the department and two different individuals, one of whom had herself been terminated. Opportunity and methods were also questioned.

Timing of the SIRs administration also had been changed. Scheduled originally to begin on Monday, Nov. 27, administration of the SIRs did not, in fact, begin until the following Monday, Dec. 4. This was due to the sudden death of Dr. Leon C. Billingsly, then president of the College.

But clearly there was established in the earliest phases of this investigation that the SIRs of two faculty members had somehow been tampered with. That they—Dr. Curb and Dr. Couch—were specific targets of the tampering seemed born out in early stages by the fact that the person doing the tampering had to find in a stack of envelopes for 112 faculty members the manila envelopes which contained each of Dr. Couch's and Dr. Curb's specific classes.

That the tampering itself was a time consuming activity seemed somewhat apparent by the fact that in the case of one instructor, virtually all answers in some classes were changed. In the case of the second instructor, only key questions were changed. The indication appeared to be that the tamperer discovered that changing all answers was taking too long, and decided to cut down the amount of work as he/she went along.

Whether the tampering was done on campus or off campus seemed difficult to establish in the early stages of the investigation. To gain access to the SIRs the perpetrator would have had to enter the secretary's office at a convenient time during the day, going past one secretary and one administrator's office. He assured that Dr. Belk was out of his office, and then in his office clearly visible from the outer office sift through SIR forms to find the specific ones wanted and then change them.

Returning them when completed would have been nearly as difficult.

More likely, it would appear, the person entered the office at night, or perhaps in the early morning hours of a Sunday when Hearnes Hall is least likely to have unexpected faculty members or administrators show up. No matter the time, it would mean that the person had to gain entrance to a locked building first of all. This can be proved to be rather easy for anyone. No key to Hearnes Hall would appear to be necessary. A Chart reporter gained entrance with the use of a conchango.

Once inside, however, the perpetrator had to gain entrance then to the Registrar's Office. While several persons possess master keys to Hearnes Hall, again, a key is not necessary. It would be possible to enter the Registrar's Office without a key if the person were only somewhat skilled in illegal entries. (That door shows no signs of having been "jimmied," however. It need not have been, though.)

After the Registrar's Office comes the door to the vice president's outer office. The keys for that door are severely limited in number. Master keys which other locks in the building do not fit that door, and "jimmying" that door would be difficult.

A question could exist as to whether Dr. Curb and Dr. Couch were the only targets. Had others also been targeted but because of time or because of confusion the perpetrator could not complete the task? At this point, it would seem impossible to answer that question. Indeed, ETS will make a random check of other SIRs. No other tampering was discovered.

Another question raised was whether only one of the faculty members involved actually was the target, and the other was used merely as a decoy to throw off any possible investigators? Was a case being set up for the termination of one faculty member or to substantiate the termination of the other?

Therein existed the mystery as the Personnel Committee began its investigation.

'No Nuke' lecture set



Sam Lovejoy will present the program on nuclear power, civil disobedience, and politics of energy from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. Friday, Aug. 31, in Taylor Auditorium, free to students and faculty.

In 1973 a utility company in Massachusetts ventured to build two 1160 megawatt nuclear reactors in the backyard of a Montague organic farmer. Investigating the new source of energy, the farmer discovered, "astronomical costs, terrorist potential, possible cancer and genetic defects, and radioactive wastes that would last 250,000 years." He resolved to stop construction of the plant.

Sam Lovejoy, Massachusetts' farmer and anti-nuke activist, will present his "No Nukes" lecture and film at 10 a.m., Friday, Aug. 31, in Taylor Auditorium. The event is sponsored by the College Union Board without support or opposition to the students and faculty will be admitted free and general public charged one dollar.

Convinced that the reactors would be dangerous, Lovejoy searched but found no legal means of halting the project. The resident then turned to committing an act of civil disobedience in order to gain public attention and "alert the citizenry."

Dead of night, George Washington's birthday 1974 was the hour he chose to take action. Lovejoy toppled a 500 foot meteorological testing tower erected by the utility company on the plant site. Leaving behind 349 feet of wreckage, the farmer hitchhiked to a police station, turned himself in, and presented a four page written statement decrying nuclear power.

Six months later, acting as his own attorney, Lovejoy was acquitted on technical grounds of "willful and malicious destruction of personal property," a five year felony.

Criscrossing the United States for the past five years, he has gained fame for his work in organizing groups to lobby for a halt to the nuclear trend.

As founder of the Clamshell Alliance, Lovejoy and his group have demonstrated against nuclear plants at Seabrook, New Hampshire, where they first took possession in 1976 and in which 18 men and women were arrested.

Nine months later 2,000 anti-nuke protestors took over the same atomic site under direction of the organizations. And in June 1978 they coordinated 18,000 people to occupy the Seabrook area, calling for an end to the reactors.

The Clamshell Alliance brought about establishment of organizations all over the country which have rallied to fight the issue peacefully but which peaked last spring with the Three Mile Island incident and the Karen Silkwood case.

Lovejoy describes his lecture as an "analysis of the nuclear mentality and the system which allows such a disastrous technology to be packaged and sold to the American people."

The film Lovejoy's *Nuclear War* will begin at 10 a.m. and presents a cross-section of points of view about nuclear power, civil disobedience and politics of energy. Lecture will follow after the documentary, at approximately 11 a.m.

The speaker will be available for class discussions before and after the program. Interested students and faculty should contact CUB Chairperson Marie Ceselski for arrangements.

Payments waiting for veterans

Veterans registering at Missouri Southern today and tomorrow may pick up their advance payment checks in room 301 of the College Union, said Bobby Martin, veterans coordinator. If the payment has not yet been received fees will be waived until arrival of the check. Paper work for the advanced payment should have been filed with the Veterans Office six weeks prior to enrollment.

Said Martin, "If the paperwork is in on time they have to confirm their hours with the office and we will issue the advanced payment."

"The majority of the veterans," said Martin, "know by now. They have to apply six weeks prior to registration to receive advanced payment. The VA (Veterans Administration) will send us the check and they can get it from us."

In order to receive the advanced payment veterans must file either a

DD-214 form with the Veterans Office on campus or a certificate of eligibility. Said Martin, "After a person is discharged they will receive a packet in the mail. In that there will be a certificate of eligibility."

"Or if they misplace that they can get a DD-244 which is their record of military service." He continued, "They can bring either one of those to me and then we can apply for advanced payment."

Single veterans can receive \$370 per month while married can earn \$370 per month. Those with children can receive more according to the number. "That money," said Martin, "is tax free. And that's important."

There are two programs now in effect that can supply veterans with those monies. "There are two GI bills in effect," said Martin. "Chapter 34 is for those who enlisted before Jan. 1, 1977. Those who enlisted after use the new mat-

The chapter 34 program pays the veterans fees and a supplemental income. Under the new system a person must sign up for the program when they enlist. The enlistee must agree to pay \$50-\$75 a month for their education. When they are ready to enter school the army will match their investment on a two to one basis.

"Most of the new soldiers don't like the new program. First they can't afford it. And also you only get one chance to sign up for it."

Martin continued, "I really don't think there is a GI bill intended for non-war time veterans. But I think they kept it as a recruitment incentive."

Veterans Administration also offers a tutorial service for veterans. Under this program the VA will pay the tutoring cost for a veteran. Said Martin, "They don't even have to be flunking. If they are having difficulty they can apply."

He continued, "All they have to do is come by and pick up the forms. But most of the time they wait till it's late or just don't apply."

Twice a year a veteran must certify himself for educational benefits. Each spring veterans must be certified for summer school. And again during summer school they must be certified for the following semester.

"Many fail to do so," said Martin. "They think pre-enrollment is certification for VA which is not true. All they have to do is come by and notify us of the number of hours they're carrying."

Veterans must carry 12 hours during the fall and spring and six during summer school. If a veteran drops below that his or her payments will be adjusted accordingly. This can cause over payment, for which, according to Martin, the veteran is held liable.

Campus clubs plan active year

Many campus organizations are planning for an involved year with the Student Art League, Society for Advancement of Management, Circle K, Pi Gamma Mu, CIRUNA, Kappa Alpha fraternity, and College Players all reporting activities.

Planning its annual "Southern Showcase" the Student Art League will hold elections for president soon and is open to full-time art majors. Meetings are at noon Tuesdays in Room A-107. Dues are \$5 a semester.

"The Showcase gives students an opportunity to display their work for judging. The event will be at the Allen County Community College in Nevada the first time it's off Missouri Southern's campus," explains Darrel Dishman, club sponsor.

In addition, the League provides displays in the lobby at Taylor Auditorium during college theatre productions. Dishman expresses a desire for permanent display cases to exhibit the works.

Expecting to participate in this fall's homecoming parade, float competition, dance, the Society for Advancement of Management is presided over by Becky Yocum and will appoint a committee to work on homecoming activities.

Circle K Club, a branch of Kiwanis, is a service organization for both men and women and plans to travel this semester to its national Kiwanis convention. Tom Holman is faculty sponsor.

Pi Gamma Mu offers students involved in social sciences a chance to meet with others sharing that same interest. Sponsors include Tom Holman, Judy Conboy, and Donald Youst. Qualified students will be notified for membership. President is Jane George who intends to promote activities suggested by the national organization.

According to Holman, "An eligible student must be a junior, have 20 hours of social sciences, and maintain a B average."

Bernard Johnson, co-sponsor of the group with Robert Miller, informs, "SAM will be holding fundraising projects this fall such as T-shirt and working concession stands at games."

Business students are encouraged to join the organization and Janet Fox is the contact person for membership.

Sponsoring a Model U.N. Security Council conference and Social Science symposium this fall,

CIRUNA is another group which may be of interest to social science majors. Patti Smith Green is 1979-80 president and will lead membership in several educational and social activities as well as fundraising events to secure funds for the annual trip to the Midwest United Nations Conference in St. Louis next spring.

Faculty sponsors are Bob Markman and Annetta St. Clair. Meetings are at 12:15 every Tuesday in the Library Annex and are open to interested students regardless of major.

Kappa Alpha fraternity invites young men to visit the KA house during the first weeks of school. Highlighting rush activities is a party after the Sept. 8 football game. The two KA houses are located at the corner of 7th and Duquesne Roads.

The group claims 35 student members at present. Officers include Steve McKay, president; Greg Christy, vice president; and Pat Low, secretary.

A southern tradition fraternity, there are 104 KA chapters south of the Mason-Dixon line and Robert E. Lee serves as their spiritual founder.

The fraternity says it offers

fellowship, housing, and scholarships from the national level. Approximate cost for KA membership is \$100 a year.

Students attracted to theatre comprise the College Players. Auditions for entry into the club will be held Sept. 5-6 with students required to prepare a one minute or two minute selection from memory or be given material to recite, according to Milton Brietzke, co-sponsor with Duane Hunt. Accepted students will be notified two days after auditions to begin working on theatre productions.

"An annual picnic will be held in mid-September for all members to get to know each other. The main event of the year is the field trip to Kansas City to view a professional show," says Brietzke.

Productions to be offered by Missouri Southern this year include *Robin Hood*, *The Mouse Trap*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, and *The Boy Friend*.

Mike Williams was recently elected president of the College Players. Persons may attend meetings at 12:15 p.m. every Friday in the Green Room at Taylor Auditorium. Dues are \$4 a semester and go towards the annual banquet at the end of the year.

President proposes 'change of direction'

Speaking before the faculty of Missouri Southern yesterday Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, proposed a "change of direction" for Missouri Southern. "We have," he said, "what I think is a belief that Missouri Southern is ready for a change in direction. The time is here to turn our attention to quality." He made these comments at the opening of the faculty study conference.

Darnton talked of three things that are crucial to improve the quality of the education at Missouri Southern. "One aspect is the quality of the faculty; the second is the quality of the student; and the third is the quality of what goes on in the classroom."

In the area of faculty improvement he urged that national searches be made to find the best qualified faculty members for Missouri Southern. "Our recruiting efforts must seek out the best," he said. "I want wide-open, broad-ranging searches that

attract large numbers of candidates—male, female, caucasian, and non-caucasian, from all over the country."

He also spoke of the continual development of present faculty members saying that it is both the responsibility of the institution and faculty member for that development. "Even top quality faculty can run down and slip into a rut, unless they consciously work at self-renewal. Some can and some should. The responsibility of each individual faculty member, but institutional encouragement and support are also essential. Self-renewal is a joint undertaking by both the individual and the institution."

He next discussed the quality of the student body. He stated the key was not a selective admissions, for that would not be the intent of the college, but rather making students work to their potential. One reason for that was to push for higher graduation standards.

"Our admissions policy and graduation standards are separate entities. Given high standards for graduation, 'open admissions' imposes on us additional responsibilities. The college has the responsibility of providing support to give these students an honest expectation of realizing their goal."

The third point mentioned was the quality of what goes on in the classroom. "In my view the classroom environment is that of a conspiracy in which faculty and students conspire together to determine how much students can learn. All too frequently I fear that the classroom acquires some of the characteristics of a battleground."

In his message Darnton described his ideal classroom situation: "In the conspiracy faculty should strive to minimize the difference in knowledge between themselves and students, pull students up to their level, students should take advantage

of a chance to learn that may never come their way again."

"If students fail tests," he said, "the faculty should ask in what way he/she failed the students."

He also stressed the value of general education courses to students and urged the faculty to take a renewed interest in the courses.

"All of us—faculty, students, and administrator—must rid ourselves of any thought that general education is a 'second class citizen' in the curriculum. General education is a part of the education that marks every holder of a baccalaureate degree."

He stated that the faculty should expect more of students, but not overload students. "Students will be as good as we expect them to be. By setting high standards and by working with students toward their achievements, we shall discover that

we have a quality student today—one that is exciting to teach and one in which we all take pride."

Other areas were touched on in the speech. He said that the 1979/80 budget was sufficient "for our needs."

And he talked of the SIR, saying that improvement needs to take place, yet it still performs a duty. The Faculty Senate, he said, will receive a proposed new student evaluation recommended by the Ad Hoc committee on evaluations.

"As I look at faculty evaluations, I see a dual purpose...evaluation tells each faculty member how well he/she is doing...evaluation is a factor in various personnel decisions..."

Another section discussed "building a vital college/community interaction." He advocated expanding the college's role in the community and making college facilities

and activities more open to the surrounding area.

Continuing education played a major role in this project. "The college's role in the community at large can be greatly enhanced through continuing education." He continued, "People have needs that may not require a comprehensive course of study leading to a degree, but simply a workshop, or a seminar, or a single course. In a society and working environment such as ours, the need for up-to-date constantly recurs."

In closing Dr. Darnton said, "I hope that each of you sensed something special about the opening of the academic year, and that together all of us will approach our work with vitality and dedication toward the end of moving into a period of excellence in which our students all get a good, solid education, that we find personal satisfaction in a job well done, and that Southwest Missouri is a better place to live."

Governor orders cut in gasoline usage

Gov. Joseph Teasdale has ordered a 10 percent reduction in the use of gasoline by all state agencies. To comply with that order Missouri Southern has steps to try to meet that demand.

Said Mr. Paul Shipman, vice-president of business affairs, "What we are doing is increasing the mileage rate charged to departments for use of vehicles and not increasing their travel budget."

Rates for a college or private passenger car have been increased to 17 cents a mile, college maxis vans 20 cents a mile and the college bus 75 cents a mile plus lodging for the driver.

He continued, "We have asked department heads and division deans to help with the implementation of the program and to help coordinate trips."

Not only does the governor want

gasoline usage cut, he also wants utility bills cut by 10 percent. "About a year ago," said Shipman, "state agencies and colleges formed a committee to start reporting use of utilities by these agencies."

Using Missouri Southern's quarterly reports of its utility costs the committee keeps tabs on the state's energy usage, thus hoping to meet the 10 percent cut back.

Said Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, "My interpretation would be that the governor is trying to take leadership in cutting energy costs and is trying to set an example."

Gov. Teasdale has also ordered that any state employee ticketed and convicted of exceeding the 55 mile speed limit while driving a state vehicle will be suspended for three days' pay.

Memos explain policies

Inside student registration packets are two memoranda, one explaining campus directory policy and the other serving as notice for payments of financial aid. Memo from the Vice President of Academic Affairs informs students on their rights to request the Registrar's Office from advancing directory information to selected individuals and agencies.

The second memo in the envelope is

from the college controller and financial officer. It announces that the balance of financial monies will be available to recipients from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday, Sept. 14, in Hearn Hall.

Students who do not want the information given freely should file a request in the Registrar's Office by Sept. 4.

Promotion, from page 1

Under the promotion policy approved this summer, promotion to the rank of full professor necessitates an earned doctorate in the faculty member's discipline. Three years of experience as an associate professor at Missouri Southern and teaching competency evaluated in the upper 50 percent of the total faculty in two of the past three years are additional minimum requirements.

For promotion to associate professor under the new policy, a faculty member must have been admitted to degree candidacy in a doctoral program. If the person has 30 approved hours beyond the master's, he/she must have five years' experience as an assistant professor at Southern, and must be rated in the upper 50 percent of teaching competency in four of the past five years.

If the person has 60 hours beyond the master's, he/she must have four years' experience as an assistant professor at Southern and have been rated in the upper 50 percent of the entire faculty in teaching competency in three of the past four years.

If the person has a doctorate, then only three years' experience at Southern as an assistant professor is necessary, and teaching competency must be evaluated in the top 50 percent of the faculty in two of the past three years.

Promotion to assistant professor requires a master's degree with four

years as an instructor at Southern, and teaching competency in the upper 50 percent of the faculty for three of the past four years; or a master's degree plus graduate hours, three years at Southern, with evaluations in the upper 50 percent of the faculty for two of the past three years; or an earned doctor's degree and evidence of excellence.

All guidelines in the policy are minimum requirements and do not guarantee promotion, with candidates for promotion to be reviewed and considered by a promotion committee appointed by the vice president for academic affairs and the executive committee of the Faculty Senate.

Faculty members who hold degrees normally considered terminal in their disciplines (such as the master of fine arts or the juris doctorate) or who have registration for special professional competencies in the area of their teaching assignments (Certified Public Accountant, for example) may be considered for promotion to assistant or associate professor on the basis of professional qualifications other than the doctorate in their disciplines.

Changes were made in the termination policy to account for the fact that one category of faculty had been eliminated with the new tenure policy. Under the old tenure policy, there were categories of probationary, non-tenured, and tenured. With the new policy, the non-tenured category is eliminated

2 vacancies exist on College Union Board

Working toward the end of last spring, the College Union Board has programmed much of the year's extracurricular entertainment and education events from use of the student activity fee, according to Shawn Degraff, CUB chairperson. The organization, made up of students and faculty, has planned special events including Constitution Week, opera trips to Tulsa, coffeehouse performances, movies, and a concert with Talking Heads.

"We want every student to know who the CUB is," said Degraff, "what it does, and how it can

become more actively involved in student life."

Working with Degraff on the board are J. Todd Belk, concerts chairperson; Vic England, dance/recreation chairperson; Lorry Youll, public relations chairperson; Tracy Jones, secretary; Steve Shrum, coffeehouse chairperson; and Marie Ceselski, forum chairperson.

Two openings exist on the CUB. Full time students interested in becoming the cultural affairs chairperson or films chairperson should contact Degraff at the CUB office in room 112, CU.

Members of the CUB met weekly during the summer to plan events for the fall semester. Degraff explained that the board is being run more business-like than in the past. The key, though, said Degraff, is student participation. "We're only as good as the students," said Degraff. "I would like to see the CUB be the most well known, best participated in organization on campus."

Recently the CUB voted unanimously to establish the position of treasurer. An amendment to abolish

the voting rights of faculty members serving on the board was defeated in a three to four vote. Five members were absent.

Those faculty members on the board are Doug Carnahan, dean of men; Myrna Dolence, dean of women; Milton Brietzke, faculty representative; and Dudley Stegge, director of the College Union.

Also completed is the 1979-1980 CUB Calendar. It was designed and executed by Clark Swanson and Richard Massa and edited by Marie Ceselski.

Graduate schools seeking racial, ethnic minorities

Members of racial and ethnic minorities at Missouri Southern may have their names available to graduate schools seeking minority applicants through use of the Minority Graduate Student Locator Service, assistance offered by the Graduate Examination Board. The Locator Service helps minority students identify new graduate school prospects.

Recent survey of students who nationwide have participated in the program reports that they received information from three to ten graduate schools, that the schools were of a desirable quality, and that the Locator Service had helped

expand their educational opportunities.

Registration for the service is accomplished by completing a registration form contained in the Information Bulletin for both the Locator Service and the GRE, answering several questions about background and graduate study objectives. Although several questions about bulletin and registration forms are also used by students applying for the GRE, students need not take the tests to be included in the Locator Service. GRE scores not included in the Locator Service form.

On three occasions in the academic year

graduate schools request names of students whose backgrounds and objectives match the graduate school's recruiting aims. Last year 154 graduate institutions used the Locator Service including the University of Missouri at Columbia and Rolla, Washington University, Oklahoma State University, University of Kansas, and University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Students at the junior level who are thinking about graduate school are encouraged by the program to register while still juniors. Early application deadlines at many institutions suggest that students should begin preparing for graduate study

before the beginning of their senior term. Earlier registration will also result in more graduate school contacts.

The service is intended to supplement, not replace, the student own efforts and they should continue their own to locate suitable graduate programs. Registering for the Locator Service is not an application for graduate school or financial assistance but makes possible that initial contact between students and schools. Copy of the GRE Bulletin with application for the Minority Graduate Student Locator Service can be obtained by writing GRE at Box 955, Princeton, NJ 08541.



Passing College Union Board calendars during registration are Shawn Degraff, board chairperson, and Marie Ceselski, forum committee chairperson.

Opinion

The Chart's Editorial Page for Thursday, Aug. 23, 1979—Page 4

Campus life exists; system needs help

Listen up, first-semester students. Well, upperclass-people. Missouri Southern isn't just textbooks, last minute term papers, and well-loved general ed classes. Campus life awaits you. So read the rules in our new Student Handbook, check for College Union Board activities, and get involved with Student Senate or Student Court.

Do's and Don'ts are listed in the handbook, obtainable from any dean. Look it over carefully. Ignorance is no defense against the law.

CUB has programmed a semester of convocations, movies, dances and concerts. Pick up one or even two Board calendars and keep in touch with three-fourths of your activity. Check the walls for publicity. CUB cannot contact everyone personally to announce the day's events.

The Board is a non-paying job undeserving of any service from students without viable alternatives. But your legitimate complaints and new improved ideas should be passed on to CUB. Mumbling is futile.

Senate could be another active year. Make it productive. Run for office and stick with it. When changes are needed be proud to stand up, identify the situation and suggest its resolution. People who give up go as far in this world as people who won't admit to mistakes.

CUB, Senate, or other campus groups are your ticket to working with the system—a service which demands reverence and repair at the same time. Yes, Virginia, there is life at Missouri Southern.

Suffrage recalled—the battle continues

Sunday marks the 49th anniversary of women's suffrage. It was a bitter and long drawn out struggle to secure the female population her right to take part in the political process. Roots of the campaign span back to days of the American revolution when the great ladies, Abigail Adams and Mercy Warren, fought for freedom which was denied them under the Constitution. Born was the American Dream—for men only.

The 19th Amendment is the only constitutional right offered to women. All else has been given to them by case law and legislation that can change face as often as re-election threatens the lifestyle of middle-of-the-road legislators and right-wing political opportunists step in. Currently, women do not receive equal protection under the law which technically means men are also being cheated. The specifics are many and yet the states rights hysteria and long promulgated tactics by opponents of equality stop ratification of today's amendment for equal rights under the law just as they did in the 1800's and early 1900's to prohibit suffrage.

"We are told that this movement is quite different from all the others because there is no organized opposition of women themselves against it, but the remonstrant is not new. This century has witnessed ten generations of remonstrants."

Words about the Equal Rights Amendment by Gloria Steinem, Bella Abzug, Ellie Smead or Barbara Jordan? No. It was the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, 1904 president of the National American Suffrage Association.

We learn from history that we do not learn from history. And the anti-suffragist mentality repeats itself this time with stalling of ERA passage. We wait for the day when truth prevails and almost as if by mistake the amendment is ratified and after years of interpretation we settle back, recall our history but wonder what the remonstrants will take up next. Too bad our sons and daughters could not have been granted dignity and spared the painful wait. When will we learn?

it, we think. It's bolder and cleaner and easier to read. The remonstrants we're not indenting paragraphs is that we don't know how. We're taking Comp 100 trying to figure it out now.

Ceselski has been running things for a week now. She's in charge of everything that goes on in the office. She's really taken hold of her new responsibilities. She's, well—she's something else.

We put out the CUB calendar and the Student Handbook and the Residence Hall handbook this summer as well as making all kinds of signs for TV productions, for registration, and for the hell of it. We have been busy. But the pay is good. They boosted our salary to 50 cents an hour just this week.

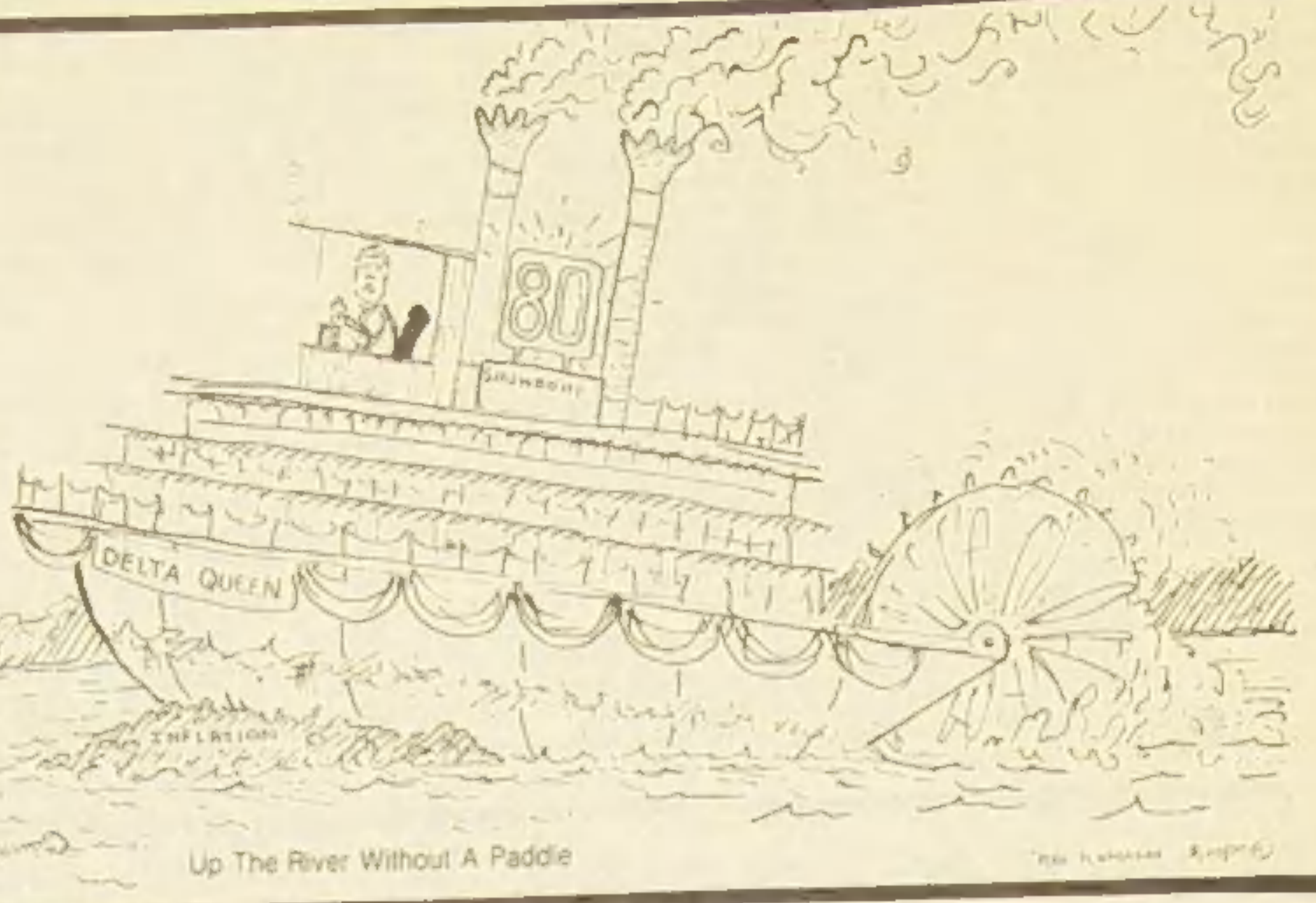
And Campbell, Susan, that is, wrote to us last week that she has discovered Maryland

crabs. They're professors in journalism school out there. We know she'll do fine there. She'll fit right in. After all, that glorious experience she got working for the Joplin Globe should enable her here to endure anywhere.

As for Jim Allman, he's on his way to Europe for a year to teach foreign kids how to cuss and swear in English. He took postgraduate work in the subject this summer from Swanson.

Swanson, we hear, taught him words Allman had never heard. Swanson says he picked them up while staying in a dormitory at UMC during a media workshop. He says he learned them from the high school kids there.

And Jim Ellison is selling insurance. And Shaun Skow is back from Marine boot camp. Everything seems to be normal.



Marie Ceselski

Issue of the rights and responsibilities of The Chart are brought up as sufficient warning to anyone who questions our status. Those who have considered censoring our content or restricting our coverage are advised to think again. Become more knowledgeable of the law, the highest in the land, before you attack the United States Constitution and expect to place limitations on our protected freedom of expression.

We, The Chart staff, run a professional newspaper celebrating forty years of informing, guiding, and entertaining in an award-winning execution. This is no cutesy school paper. You'll get the hard news from us, the issues and people of interest to every educated person. The Chart will not prostitute itself by providing a sugar-coated concept of campus or community life nor will it become a tool for unscrupulous persons.

The women and men who make this

newspaper happen agree to abide by four codes—the Journalist's Creed by Walter Williams, founder of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1908; the 1976 Statement of Principles of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Sigma Delta Chi's (The Society of Professional Journalists) Code of Ethics, 1973; and the 1975 National Conference of Editorial Writers Basic Statement of Principles.

These and legal precedents define our role and bind us together as a team. We depend upon each other and when one element is flawed you must contend with the entire Chart.

Freedom of the Press is the inalienable right of people in a free society. It must be defended against encroachment or assault from any quarter, public or private. The Chart must be alert to see that the public's business is conducted in public and will be vigilant against those who

would exploit us for selfish purposes.

Journalists must be free of obligation to any interest other than the public's right to know truth. We will make every effort to ensure that news is accurate, free from bias, and that all sides are represented fairly.

Impartiality, however, does not require The Chart to be unquestioning or to refrain from editorial expression. The editorial page belongs to the staff and is a forum of ideas and expressions.

The columnists are another matter which needs an airing of feelings. The editor does not necessarily agree with the writers of such columns. This year's format provides you with one liberal and one conservative writer. The fact that a column may be contrary to the editor's position is no reason for refusing to print it.

The fact that a column may be

libelous, obscene, or pornographic or badly written are reasons for refusing to publish such columns. I may personally wish a band of wandering gypsies would kidnap Blaine Kelly but in the office I must defend his right to air opinions in his column no matter how egotistical, sexist, racist, and medieval, without socially redeeming qualities they may be.

As editor-in-chief it is my job to make sure we will be professional, responsible, factual, ethical, objective, unbiased, and fair in our reporting. But if any person dare touch The Chart, let them know now we will fight with every ounce of breath and copy to remain The Chart, not individuals but a staff committed to being the best.

The Chart is no longer just Clark Swanson's baby. It is my home, my heaven, and my hell. The adoption papers have been signed, and I plan on being the best mother this paper ever had.



Blaine Kelly

I'm back! I'm back in the saddle again! I'm angry—whe! I'm ready to neigh and nay and how! Maybe I should take my respected place among the likes of the Clash. I mean I feel like peeling somebody and raising welts! I mean I'm mad as hell and I'm not gonna take it any more! Last semester's black hole ingested my expressive outlet. Food for thought has been sitting dormant in the coil of my stomach for some time—too long of a digestion period, with no excrements. It began diffusing its way through my stomach walls, readying to be unshielded in the outer sphere of an impervious fortress (bullshit society). But give me a gun and a target and I'll shoot the stops out!

There are innumerable excesses of baggage to get off my chest and a community of monkeys to get off my back. Freedom of expression is a necessity in my mental realm, and I do much of it here beneath the banner of The Chart for the sake of saving classes' disruption and

teachers' formidable embarrassment.

But despite some instructors' (to hell with us if you're a doctor, for I don't have the space or the stomach to make any ingratiating distinctions) and students' (absolutely and my anti-regulatory, anarchical writ barring "writer's cramp." I have heard guys for men, if you prefer) in the library ask their girlfriends (or women friends, if your Sweetness is paranoid about every man being a narrow-minded sexist) who this shadowy figure is who writes for The Chart and is always nagging and sensationalizing and spitting nails at various institutions and slapping people in the face with his perverse sixties logic and his fragile temperament. And I've heard these same people getting bourbonized in Columbus say, "Where the hell is Blaine Kelly's column—hic; I miss the old rabble rouser." And I just lurk under their shading presence in a two-dimensional shadow, keeping a low profile, and they never come to realize my identity.

My blank portrait exudes a personality for privacy that rivals Steely Dan, whose two members don't tour or make personal appearances because of a deep hostility for members of the human race.

My own deep-seated hostility, vile as it may seem, has its roots in my affectionate love for all members of the human race, not in misanthropy. After all, violence, ambition, and inventive power is fueled from an energy called sexual aggressiveness. I know indiscriminate sex would drain my work drive and effect my academic performance considerably, causing acedia, the original mental disease.

Yes, I believe that a blind rage can bring a keen directness in thought and perception writing that one would shy away from under calmer conditions: a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings—uh—brushed up with a careful rewrite of certain passages. Anger—a psycho-active fix of pure adrenalin—bursts forth a

twitchy exuberance that molts down to a feeling and metamorphosizes one into an automaton figure. With a fraction of Comanche blood going in my veins, my fuse is short and, when ignited, all good cherubic qualities bespatter themselves on a war-painted Quanah Parker.

If the truest art approaches madness, then I may be cratering my way down in the boundless, bottomless empire of wisdom. If the higher the wisdom, the closer its neighborhood and kindred with mere insanity, as Thomas Carlyle has said, then I can only hope in work toward making my madness sane.

Maybe I'm a madman like Woody Allen; maybe a mad Edgar Allan Poe; or maybe I'm sick, and maybe Alice Cooper has 16 million-dollar babies. Or maybe I'm blessed with a divine madness serving me a poetic tool of inspiration—it's gonna come from somewhere! As Ray Davies has said in the past, "When I stop getting mad, I'll stop writing."

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A funny thing happened on the way to putting out this first edition of The Chart. The staff left. Some went to better jobs, some transferred, and some stayed home where they would do less damage. But Swanson is back. So our luck hasn't been all that good.

Meanwhile we have a new look. It may be difficult to get used to at first. But once you do get used to it you'll like

Their lives reflect a seamier side of the city—a side few know

By Clark Swanson

First in a series

There is a world of robbery, murder, petty thievery, drugs, and alcohol. It is a world of prostitution, of exaggerated tales of the past, a world of memories, of recalling what might have been, never was, and never will be. It is a world apart from Joplin; yet it is a world a part of Joplin. It is the world of a decaying house in a decaying section of the city.

Its inhabitants number perhaps two dozen—an exact count on a given day is almost impossible. Some appear to be "respectable," able to fade into crowds without being noticed. Others have the appearance of "ladies of the night," dirtily clad wiles, or as cheap, painted "ladies of the night" whose prosperous days have long since passed. They range in age from 23 to 59. They lie, cheat, steal—and probably kill—to continue their existence.

To enter this world one must be invited. It is a world to be entered without proper permits. The setting is unpleasant; the house itself is as forlorn looking as its inhabitants, and a sense of foreboding causes one to watch the intruder's movements.

One room with large windows overlooking the city street, the windows covered with yellow shades casting strangely aged shadows, beckons the visitor. Its furnishings are sparse—a sofa, two arm chairs, a worn rug. No lamps, no tables, nothing of the accoutrements of a stylish home are

visible. On this particular day, nine persons fill the room. They quietly observe the stranger who has entered their world.

The stranger notes them at about the same time he notices the odor which pervades the area. It is an odor of cheap wine, bourbon, tobacco, and antiseptic cleanser rolling together, mixing together, pounding at his nostrils as his heart begins to pound as his eyes make contact with the eyes of those whom he meets.

It's an oddly assorted group. Some are black, some white, some nondescript that they fade into the background of the washed-out painted walls and the deterioration of the perhaps elegant paper that covered part of those walls. There are men and there are women—two women, perhaps more, but only two are apparent. One is caring for a young man, 23, who is bleeding profusely from wounds in the chest and legs. She is cleaning a leg wound. She has bandaged the chest. Another man is trying to stop the bleeding of the other leg. Whether the wounds are knife wounds, or gun shot wounds, or whatever, is not clear. Nor does the visitor ask. The young man, with the black mustache, is not the main quarry of the visitor. But the woman ministering to his wounds, herself young, perhaps once pretty—but no more—thinks he is, and she moves swiftly to hide the face of the young man from the visitor.

The young man, however, throws her aside.

"Whadyawant?" he asks, and one could interpret it as a menacing tone if one's imagination were given full sway.

"I'm looking for B.J.," replies the visitor.

Two men in the corner move slowly. All eyes in the room are on the stranger. The man moves slowly, unsteadily, towards the stranger.

One is a slender, aging man. The other is large, heavy set. The former is clad in a strange array of clothing—dirty pants, a torn shirt, and black, shiny, obviously new loafers. He is unshaven, coughing and wheezing, his eyes dulled by drink or by drugs or by both, a cigarette dangling from his lips. The other man is dressed as might be any on-holiday businessman—a sport shirt open at the collar, a pair of color-coordinated slacks, a pair of tan brushed pigskin loafers.

"I'm B.J.," says the slightly built man who appears about 60. "I've been expecting you."

He begins to introduce the stranger to the others in the room, calling each by name and quickly identifying each in some special way. Finally he introduces the heavy-set man as C.T.

"I've known him since '61," says B.J. "We've worked together, we've done time together, and he's my best friend."

Eight women—there are only two—are prostitutes, and the oldest one, who must be 5'4" and must be in her late 50s, says, "I think we've met before, honey." She tries to kiss the stranger, but he brushes her aside, saying, "No. I

don't think we have met." Turning to B.J., he asks where he is somewhere they can talk.

B.J. and C.T. lead him out of the room, down a short hallway into a cavernous room which looks as though it might not have ever seen the light of day. A bedstead stands silent guard over a dingy-gray covered mattress. It is not a blanket which adorns the mattress, but a sheet stained and splattered with urine and sweat and blood and some liquids unidentifiable. A single naked lightbulb blares from a cord hanging in the middle of the ceiling, casting harsh shadows and reflecting in a cracked mirror hanging over an ancient dresser. No light comes through the twin windows on the north wall. They have been covered with wallboard which has become a pin-up board for scragged papers, tattered pictures, and torn scraps of cloth. There are no chairs and B.J. sits on the edge of the bed.

"Sit here, that is," he says to the stranger.

"No, thanks. I'll stand," replies the stranger.

The third man, the one called, C.T., is hidden in the shadows of a corner, only slightly discernible to the stranger's eyes.

"I'll start," says B.J. "We're thieves, con-men, and killers. We are whores, pushers, and robbers. What else is there to say?"

To be continued

Jerry Springer remembers a bit of Americana most forget

By Clark Swanson

Jerry Springer sat explaining a part of American history that he feels has been forgotten. He hasn't forgotten though; he collects it—Jerry Springer, a member of the Missouri Southern maintenance staff, collects barbed wire.

"It is a part of our history that people don't realize. There was a lot of bloodshed when they started wiring off the plains. It is quite interesting."

He started collecting barbed wire in 1973 as a "joke." Three years later, though, his collection contained 500 to 600 pieces of wire.

"It started as a big joke. At the time, I lived in Carthage and my neighbor asked me if I wanted to go out with his son to look for barbed wire. And after a while I thought, 'Well hell I ought to try it.'"

Jerry Springer's collection started with 10 pieces that he bought. But a breakthrough came when a friend gave Springer a quarter mile of old barbed wire.

"People would come up and ask me how the situation was with my collection. One day a friend asked me if I wanted some wire that he had on his farm," said Springer.

It turned out that the wire was a type called Rose single line. "I got a quarter of a mile. That cuts up into about 300 pieces. I would sell or trade the pieces for \$1 at that time. And that really started my collection."

Springer often traded with others to add to his collection. He kept a card file of 150 collectors whom he traded with. One man, who was in the service, lived in Australia. Others lived in California, Texas, and Virginia.

His hobby soon became a family pro-

ject with his family. Both Springer's mother and father helped him with his collection. He recalls several trips he and his father made looking for barbed wire.

"Once my dad and I went to Iowa, where some of my family lives, to look for barbed wire. We had been out all day. I was tired and cold and dad wanted to go to Uncle Roy's ranch to look. I didn't want to go but I did."

However, despite his reservations he located a piece of Eye Splice—one of the rarest pieces of wire in the U.S.

"It [barbed wire] is all over," said Springer. "It got to the point where you could be driving along and look at something and not know what it was and whether you should stop."

Springer enjoyed his hobby and his proudest moment was his achievement in winning identification at the United States Barbed Wire show.

"You had 2-3 minutes to identify 80 to 90 pieces of wire. They would flash the pictures on the screen and you would identify them. I finished third at the United States show and fifth in the Wichita show."

Springer gave up his collection though with the death of his mother. "It had memories that I couldn't stand to have around," said Springer.

However, Springer has not lost his interest totally. He is in the process of writing an article on the history of barbed wire. He is in the process of doing research and hopes to be published. And Springer hopes to start another collection.

"I would really like to start another collection." And he has advice for those starting a collection; "Anybody who ever gets into this better keep their tetanus shots up."

Weber case affects colleges

When the Supreme Court ruled in June that employers could use racial quotas in voluntary affirmative action programs, it probably increased the pressure on state colleges and universities to take positive steps in hiring minorities and women.

While the decision did not involve an institution of higher education, the case had been watched closely by persons in academe as an indication as to whether affirmative action programs would survive.

Not only did they survive in the case of Brian Weber vs. Kaiser Aluminum, but they triumphed overwhelmingly, in the opinion of most national observers.

The 5-2 decision upheld a plan put into effect in 1974 by the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America (A.F.L.-C.I.O.), reserving half the openings in an on-the-job training program for black employees.

Brian Weber was a white worker at the Kaiser plant in Gramercy, La. He challenged the plan in court after he had been rejected from the program. He charged that the plan discriminated against white workers by accepting blacks with less seniority than whites.

A federal district court ruled in favor of Weber, ruling that the plan violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A divided U.S. Court of

Appeals affirmed the lower court's decision, holding that any employment preference based on race was a violation of Title VII's prohibition against racial discrimination in employment.

However, the Supreme Court overturned the lower courts' verdicts, declaring that the law "does not condemn all private, voluntary, race-conscious affirmative action plans."

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., who wrote the majority opinion, emphasized the "narrowness" of the decision, noting that it does not specify what actions are required by Title VII to remedy past discriminations.

"We need not today define in detail the line of demarcation between permissible and impermissible affirmative action plans," Justice Brennan wrote. "It suffices to hold that the [Kaiser] plan falls on the permissible side of the line."

At the same time, he wrote, "the plan does not unnecessarily trammel the interests of the white employees. The plan does not require the discharge of white workers and their replacement with new black hires."

Moreover, the Court noted, the plan is a temporary measure. "It is not intended to maintain racial balance but simply to eliminate a manifest racial imbalance."

News of the Supreme Court deci-

sion touched off celebrations in the affirmative action offices of some universities and colleges, signaling that the efforts of these departments were, indeed, not in vain.

Apparently allowing racial quotas to some extent in hiring practices, the decision was seen by other academic officials as a means to employ minorities, blacks in particular, with somewhat more ease in the faculty employment situations existing on some campuses. In such situations, it is alleged that campus screening committees often operate in a discriminatory way to exclude minorities specifically.

Giving new life to affirmative action programs everywhere, the Weber decision came almost exactly one year after the decision in the Allan Bakke case.

There the Supreme Court ruled that programs at colleges which set aside a specific number of seats for minority students were illegal in the absence of some official finding of discrimination. Bakke was seeking entrance to medical school at the University of California at Davis.

The Bakke ruling held that race may be taken into consideration in making admissions decisions.

In the Weber case, the affirmative action plan was upheld even though there had never been a finding of discrimination against the Kaiser plant.

Financial aid may be available

James Gilbert, Missouri Southern's Financial Aid advisor, strongly urges all students to check various types of grants and loans available towards their education. "If in doubt, fill it out," he commonly tells students who question applying for aid.

There are at least 215 financial aid programs available through the United States Office of Education according to Gilbert. Each program falls into three categories: grants, loans, and employment. Grants are gifts of money and do not have to be paid back. Loans are borrowed money and must be paid back with interest. Employment allows the student to work on campus and earn extra money.

National Direct Student Loans and other loans are available through schools and some businesses. Large companies sponsor loans for students who need financial aid. Persons complete the appropriate forms in the financial aid office which are returned to the business for reviewing. If the loan is approved the student's repayment begins nine months after the loan is processed with an interest charge of seven percent.

College Work Study allows students to obtain part-time jobs but also have needed hours for homework. After application in the financial aid office, accepted students are contacted and allowed to work up to 20 hours a week on campus making \$2.50 an hour.

Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) are the most common form of financial aid used at Missouri Southern. To apply for the Basic Grant students must submit a Family Financial Aid Statement by April 30. Late applications will

be considered only if there are sufficient funds available.

"Papers are processed by a computer which combines the family assets, income, social security payments and other information about the student," explains Gilbert. Amount received is based on tuition, book fees and other costs.

Another popular financial aid is the Missouri Student Grant. Applicant for the Missouri Grant or Missouri Grant must be a citizen of the United States, a Missouri resident and enroll as a full time undergraduate at an approved Missouri college or university to qualify.

"Students may apply for more than one loan or grant and be awarded money, depending on family income, assets, income and other information," comments Gilbert. Those in need of more money should complete a supplemental form. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) are used only in the case of an emergency such as death of parents, divorce or other problems which may cut off the parental contribution.

Transfer students must reapply at the institution they plan to attend.

Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL) enable students to borrow from eligible lenders. The maximum amount obtainable under the Guaranteed Student Loan is \$2500 a year as an undergraduate with an interest rate of seven percent.

Students interested in financial aid assistance may contact Gilbert in Room 111, Hearn Hall, between 8-4:30.

Bodon receives doctorate in languages

Erhard Bodon, assistant professor of foreign languages at Missouri Southern, received his doctor of philosophy degree this summer from Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. The degree is in French

literature and German linguistics. His dissertation is titled *Sensory Perceptions in Three Early Novels* by Charles-Ferdinand Ramuz.

A native of Stuttgart, Germany,

Bodon received his bachelor of arts with honors from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, and his master of arts from California State University at Hayward. He has been at Southern since 1971.

What's happening

On Campus:

August 27, Tuesday
Coffeehouse, Arne Grav
 8 p.m. Outside by 30ms
 FREE—Refreshments provided

August 30, Thursday
Drive-In Movies
 "How to Stuff a Wild Bikini"
 "Bikini Beach"
 Starts dusk, Outside College Union
 FREE—Refreshments provided

August 31, Friday
Lecture/Film, "No Nukes" with Sam Lovejoy
 10 a.m.—Noon, Taylor Auditorium
 FREE to students and faculty

At the Movies

NORTH PARK CINEMA I: North Dallas Forty
 with Nol Nolte and Mac Davis

NORTH PARK CINEMA II: The Frisco Kid
 with Gene Wilder and Harrison Ford

Eastgate I: The Muppet Movie
 with Kermit the Frog and Miss Piggy

Eastgate II: Rocky II
 with Sylvester Stallone and Talia Shire

Eastgate III: The Amityville Horror
 with James Brolin and Margot Kidder

Elsewhere

August 31, Friday
Gabriel Kaplan
 Uptown Theatre, 3700 Broadway
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Tickets: \$9.50, \$9.00, \$8.50

through NeoSpace, Inc.
 3706 Broadway
 Kansas City, Mo. 64111
 (Self-addressed envelope, stamped, plus 75 cents ticket service charge.)

August 31, Friday
John Hartford
 Apollo Delman Music Hall
 Tulsa, Okla.
 Tickets: \$8.00

Available at Peaches Record Store, Sound Warehouse, and the Apollo

September 1, Saturday
Summer Jam 79
REO Speedwagon
Santana
Little River Band
Pat Travers
 Ryals Stadium, Kansas City
 Tickets: \$12 in advance

Capital Tickets
 P.O. Box 3428
 Kansas City, Kansas 66103
 (Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

September 1, Saturday
Steve Marlin
Steve Goodman
 Tulsa Assembly Center, 8 p.m.
 Tickets: \$9.50, \$8.50

Carson Attractions
 100 Civic Center
 Tulsa, Okla. 74103
 (Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents for handling)

September 8, Thursday
Ray Charles (Two shows)
 Uptown Theatre, 3700 Broadway
 Kansas City, Mo.

September 7, Friday
Charlie Daniels Band
 Memorial Hall, 8:30 p.m.
 Kansas City, Kansas
 Tickets: \$8.50 reserved

Capital Tickets
 P.O. Box 3428
 Kansas City, Kansas 66103
 (Self-addressed stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

September 12, Wednesday
Morningstar
 Uptown Theatre, 3700 Broadway
 Kansas City, Mo.

September 14, Friday
Kinks
 Memorial Hall, 8:30 p.m.
 Kansas City, Kansas
 Tickets: \$8.50 reserved

Capital Tickets
 P.O. Box 3428
 Kansas City, Kansas 66103
 (Self-addressed envelope plus 50 cents per ticket service charge)

September 21, Friday
The Statler Brothers
Barbara Mandrell
 Tulsa Assembly Center, 8 p.m.
 Tickets: \$8.00, \$7.00, \$6.00

Carson Attractions

the Arts

'Robin Hood' tryouts set for Sept. 5-6

Tryouts for "Robin Hood" will be held at 4 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 5, and at 2 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 6. The play is the first production of the season for the Southern Theatre Department. It will open Oct. 1 for area grade schoolers. Two public performances are planned at 3 p.m. Oct. 6-7 at Taylor Auditorium.

Seven men and four women will make up the cast of "Robin Hood." Pages from the play will be available in the theatre and in the Union Director's office. Any student, facul-

ty or theater staff member is welcome to try out.

Lluana Hunt, director of "Robin Hood" notes that the technical priorities of the play are handled by the advanced theatre students. Barry Martin has been working since June on the design for the play. Jannel Robinson and Joyce Bowman are presently working on costumes for the characters. Nelda Lux is planning the lighting for production.

"Robin Hood" was chosen by a play

selection staff composed of members of Missouri Southern's theatre staff to be one of the two children's plays for this year. The play was also reviewed by Joplin's Association for Childhood Education who affords a grant to the theatre to defer the expenses of the children's plays. Hunt noted that the theatre was specifically doing "Robin Hood."

"It's an old cliché. But we're doing it by popular demand."

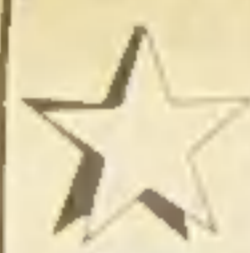
Hunt plans to begin his three and

one half weeks of practice by first blocking out the movements of the characters. Then he will move on to characterization and, finally, will use the last week of practice to polish up fine points of the play.

The theatre department this year will also be presenting Agatha Christie's "Mouse Trap"; "Born Yesterday" by Garson Kanin; "A Streetcar Named Desire" by Tennessee Williams; a second children's play entitled "The Puppet Prince"; and the last play of the year will be the musical "The Boyfriend."



Modeling poses are problem for art classes. It's a relaxing occupation.



J. Todd Belk

Movie Review

Spring semester was out and all the die-hard students of Missouri Southern were finished with their studies. Once again, every summer, Hollywood prepared to sell these innocent youths the products that they had been saving all year, to take in the dollars that vacationing souls lay down.

The summer started in Joplin with the major motion picture "The Deerhunter". Now wait a minute: that picture was a Christmas release. Once again, folks, the area cinemas delayed bringing a motion picture that not only swept the Oscars, but was filled to capacity in theaters across the country. I was assured the delay was due to the Joplin audiences' being ready for such a heavy drama. "The Deerhunter" turned out to be a movie worth the month wait and the praise it was receiving. The three hour epic tragedy centers around the lives of three buddies, Michael—Robert DeNiro, Nick—Christopher Walken, Steven—John Savage.

The film is divided into three portions, first a Russian-Orthodox wed-

ding for Steven and the deerhunt symbolizing the bravery of the group. The second section changes location to the Vietnam War where the three are subjected to the cruelties of the conflict, including an intense game of Russian roulette. The last division of the film examines the after effects of the war on the three, climaxing with the death of Nick. Michael Cimino should be congratulated for his superb direction and the script giving the characters depth and insight plus creating parallels between the three portions.

Quality in the summer films peaked early with the majority of the films mediocre or just plain awful. These included Ali MacGraw's love melodrama on tennis players entitled "Players"; "The Early Adventures of Butch and Sundance", directed by famed director Richard Lester, failed to recreate the excitement of the first Butch and Sundance; Irwin Allen's "Beyond The Poseidon Adventure" sank such talented actors as Sally Field, Michael Caine, and Peter Boyle in a thin scripted movie which often created laughter; and "Lost and

Found" with Glenda Jackson and George Segal, reteamed from "A Touch of Class" failed with poor scripting and direction.

Clint Eastwood came out with his annual movie, "Escape From Alcatraz". The feature was different from the usual Eastwood film, but full of countless clichés from past prison features. On the other end of the pedestal was the new Barbra Streisand flick, "The Main Event." Lines formed for blocks to see this poor excuse for an actress. As in the past, the screen was filled with close-ups of Miss S's protruding body. The usual weak script was featured with the majority of the lines praising her as if she were God. Only one redeeming line came out of the film. Said actress Patti D'Arbanville who portrayed Ryan O'Neal's girlfriend, "If you don't stay away from my boyfriend, I'll cut off your tits." What a shame come true.

Disenchanted by the large amounts of undesirable movies playing the indoor theaters the crews were forced to pack up their movie supplies and head out to the drive-ins for the summer nights of fun. Why not? After

all the movies playing weren't so bad. So for the tenth time we settled back and enjoyed "Animal House", "Up in Smoke", "Star Wars", "Warriors", "Halloween", "Young Frankenstein", and "Blazing Saddles" just to name a few of the jewels and not to mention the Cheerleader movies we've grown to love.

Compiling the drive-ins we've seen this summer, I did run across one which has stuck in my mind for some time now. At 3:00 a.m. in the morning what would be a better flick to watch but "The Attack Of The Killer Tomatoes". Directed by genius John DeBello, this movie was the ultimate farce and made "Blazing Saddles" look like a drama. Killer Tomatoes invaded the U.S. and a team of specialists is called in to save the country. With little help from the specialists it is found that the tomatoes will decrease in size with a few bars of the teen hit song "Puberty Love". The world is saved and there is a happy ending. Though the story is typical, the jokes aren't and the unknown cast made the best of the humor. A definitely worth while movie.



Scott Martin

Book Review

If you are one of us who stays at home every Tuesday morning waiting for the arrival of the "National Enquirer" and still mourn the death of Hedda Hopper as the end of an era, Haywire, the bestseller by Brooke Hayward, is a book not to be missed. Since it is now available in paperback and costs only little more than Rona's Hollywood magazine it is time to add this one to your collection of books-by-children-abused-by-stars. Yes folks, Haywire is another of those classic behind-the-scenes, broken-family memoirs of the rich and famous of Hollywood's golden era. However, if you are not into the National Enquirer scene, this book may hold a little something for you too, surprisingly enough.

Rather than being a straight expose on how Joan beat her poor children into mongoloids or how Jackie stole Ari away from Sister Lee just to get even; Brooke tells an empathetic story of real people who become victims of their own lives.

Not that Brooke avoids the namedropping syndrome, characteristic of such biographers, for she spends pages reminding us of her illustrious parents. She rehearses the marriages of mommy Margaret Sullivan to Henry Fonda and William Wyler, and gloats about daddy Leland Hayward's legendary clients—the likes of Garbo and Garland, Hemingway and Hellman. She also discloses the "real, untold" story of how daddy jilted Kate Hepburn for little Maggie the fledgling star after she left Hank Fonda for

the celluloid scene. Brooke also indulges in a little bragging of her own about the Haywards' palatial mansions, uncle Jimmy (Stewart) whom she loved like a father, and her affairs with the likes of Kevin McCarthy and Dennis Hopper, whom she was later to marry.

Of course, all the glitter and trash are necessary to sell the book, but Brooke manages to relate the nauseating story of her parents' disgustingly glamorous lives by centering on the affects of this life style on the three children, of the family torn between using a family unit, and the money power tangle of the Hollywood studio system. Opening the book with a chapter called "endings" Brooke relates the fate of each of the children and how the

disintegration of the family left each of them unable to cope with a real world away from the one-dimensional "beautiful" life.

Starting with the suicides of her mother and her younger sister Bridget, Brooke discusses how each of the family members was moving directionless into a society that they had been protected from for years and the eventual trips to mental asylums for both Bridget and brother Bill supplemented with feelings that she and her parents were trying to deal with at a time they could no longer retreat into the tinsel and glitter of their former lives.

As Brooke continues, she works to

Continued on page 8

International film series to open with free movie

The International Film Society will open its 18th season at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 18 with an open house screening of *The Best Years of Our Lives* on the third floor of the College Union. No admission will be charged.

All 11 films of this year's series will be shown at the College Union. Showings will take place in the new third floor rotunda area.

Season tickets are \$4 for students and senior citizens and \$5 for the general public. These may be purchased at the open house.

Made in 1946, *The Best Years of Our Lives* deals with the rehabilitation of World War II veterans.

This year's series will consist of these films:

Tuesday, Oct. 2: *The Trial*, Orson Welles, Anthony Perkins, Romy Schneider, Elsa Martinelli. Produced and directed by Orson Welles. This was the first film since *Citizen Kane* which Welles was able to

exercise complete creative control. From the adaptation of Franz Kafka's novel to the final editing. Perkins plays Joseph K., a commonplace young man, who is placed under arrest for an unidentified offense. A terrifying vision of the modern world, it is considered by some to be Welles' finest film. *Kane* and Perkins' best performance.

Tuesday, Oct. 16: *Liebeslied*, directed by Max Ophüls. Produced in Germany in 1932, Ophüls' first great film contrasts the tenderness of a love story with the severity of the military code of honor. Especially noteworthy is his skillful creation of the atmosphere and ostentation of Imperial Vienna. He was not able to attend its Berlin premier because, as a Jew, the advent of the Third Reich forced him to leave Germany.

Tuesday, Oct. 30: *Playtime*. Written, produced, and directed by the French master of comedy Jacques Tati in color. That delightfully droll comic character Monsieur Hulot from *Mr. Hulot's Holiday* and *Mon*

Oncle wanders through a contemporary Paris with characteristic absent-mindedness, totally unsurprised by any absurdity that crosses his path. A comment on the impersonal steel-and-glass civilization that is replacing a more human world, Tati's sight gags constitute the only modern comedy that can be compared to the silent classic. Rated among the ten best films of 1973 by the New York Times.

Tuesday, Nov. 13: *Rembrandt*. Charles Laughton, Elsa Lanchester, Gertrude Lawrence. Laughton gives one of his most magnificent performances as the independent-minded Dutch painter Rembrandt van Rijn. A solid cast includes Lawrence who portrays Rembrandt's model and mistress, while Lanchester is the woman who eventually takes her place. The film breathes with a life of its own in its meticulously reconstructed atmosphere of the 17th century.

Tuesday, Nov. 27: *Ordet*. Written and directed by Carl Dreyer. Often referred to as "A Legend for Today," this supremely religious

film represents the Danish director Dreyer at the height of his creative powers. It is memorable for the great warmth with which the story is told and features an outstanding cast, imaginative sound and photography which calls to mind the paintings of the great masters. Award: Grand Prize as "Best Film" of 1955, Venice Film Festival.

Tuesday, Jan. 29: Documentary Program. *Rien Que Les Heures* is a penetrating and exuberant portrait of life in Paris in the 1920s. *People on Sunday* is an accurate grasp of human behavior in the course of a day at the Wardsee in Berlin. *A Propos de Nice* is Jean Vigo's idiosyncratic gaze at the luxurious Riviera, imparting wit, irony, and a contagious feeling of revolt.

Tuesday, Feb. 13: *La Terra Trema*. Written and directed by Luchino Visconti. This award winner at the Venice Film Festival is a monumental work, filled with elements of romantic lyricism and harsh realism. It tells the tragedy of a family of Sicilian fishermen and their revolt to free themselves from

the poverty enforced upon them by the Mafia.

Tuesday, March 11: *Warning Shadows*. Directed by Arthur Robison. One of the first films to tell a story with almost no titles, this silent shocker probes the nightmares of the subconscious. While under an induced trance, six people are able to perceive what would happen if they allowed their passions to determine all their actions. The continuity of theme, smooth development of sequences and realization of the thoughts of the characters are flawlessly presented. Also the short *Smiling Madame Beudet*, a rare woman's film from the 1920s.

Tuesday, March 25: *Hiroshima Mon Amour*. Directed by Alain Resnais, screenplay by Marguerite Duras. In this story of a love affair between an impressionable actress and an architect, Resnais has combined brilliant performances, unusual techniques and complex underlying themes into a true masterpiece of the New Wave. The film started the

stampede of modern French novelists into the cinema in the early 1960s. Original, influential, and rewarding.

Tuesday, April 8: *Zerkow*. Directed by Alexander Dovzhenko. Sometimes referred to as a *Soviet Intolerance*, this film established Dovzhenko as a great film maker among his peers Eisenstein and Pudovkin. The film of a boy who devotes his entire life to the pursuit of wealth is set in a massive framework, such that it encompasses the ancient Viking invasion of Russia in the period after the Russian Revolution. Also the short *Un Chien Andalou*. In 1928 Luis Buñuel and Salvador Dalí teamed to make what was to become the most famous surrealist film of all time. It is filled with random, seemingly unrelated images that baffle and shock.

Members of the film society select in December the films which will be shown the following year. They choose from a cross-section of films from the silent 20s to the 70s and from a variety of countries.

Concerts and recitals mark musical season

Concerts, operas, recitals, band shows, and a musical-talent galore will be presented by Missouri Southern's music department this year.

Dr. Joe Sims, head of the department of fine arts, speculates that under the direction of bandman Pete Havelly and returning orchestra director William Elliot the music department will have an outstanding season. Elliot has been on leave from college while completing his doctorate.

Dr. Sims anticipates that the band, choir, brass band, and orchestra will be doing concerts in area public schools this year as one form of recruitment. The choir also plans to perform several children's choruses for Joplin grade schools.

In addition to concerts in the schools, the music department will sponsor a student recital at 1 p.m. every Tuesday. The music students will also have three recitals during the first semester. Two of the three will be vocal performances with music students performing in at least three different languages and presenting a traditional historical program consisting of

music from the Baroque, Classical, Romantic, and Contemporary periods.

A piano recital will be presented on Nov. 16 in Taylor Auditorium by J.K. Hodges from Southern Methodist University in Dallas. The recital will be free to the public. Hodges, who is semi-professional, will also be holding a seminar at 1 p.m. that day in Phinney Recital Hall.

The piano department will present a piano ensemble recital on March 27 which will be free to the general public. It will be the first concert using MSSC's two new Kawai grand pianos.

The Community Concert Association, working with Charles Thelen, has scheduled its concerts for the campus, and these are free to Southern students on presentation of their I.D. cards.

Dr. Albert Carnine, choral director, and Milton Brietzke, director of theatre, will be working on the musical *The Boy Friend* which will be presented April 29-May 3. A May 4 matinee also is planned.

Tickets on sale for public

Tickets are on sale now for the Missouri Southern 1979-80 theatre season. Door prices start at \$5 with the top price for musicals set at \$3. Again this year adult season tickets are available except for children's plays. The cost is \$8 and \$6 for senior citizens.

For ticket information write to MSSC Theatre, Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, MO 64801; or call 624-8100.

The season starts Oct. 1 with "Robin Hood". It is being sponsored by the Joplin Branch of the Association for Childhood Education.

As in the past Southern students are admitted free to all plays in presentation of their I.D. cards.

Busiest season ever planned by Forum

More convocations, workshops, debates, and seminars than any other year at Missouri Southern is promised by the College Union Board's Forum Committee. Chaired by Marie Ceselski, the five-member committee asked for and received a yearly budget of \$6,500 and has spent approximately \$4,000 to date.

Forum events are free to students/faculty/staff. General public will be charged admittance to some events in order to replenish the budget and provide funds for additional activities.

Sam Lovejoy's "No Nukes" film/lecture is presented at 10 a.m. until noon, Friday, Aug. 31, in Taylor Auditorium. Speaker is an anti-nuclear activist and founder of the Clamshell Alliance. His lecture fee to the Board is \$1,000 plus transportation and housing. Public will be admitted at one dollar.

Representing the Missouri Public Service Commission, Larry Dority and several PSC legal authorities will discuss work of the commission at a general convocation at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 6, in the CU Ballroom. The community is en-

couraged to participate in this informal program.

Free enterprise is the subject for a lecture brought to campus by the Do All Company on Tuesday, Sept. 11 in the CU Ballroom. Public will be charged one dollar for the 11 a.m. meeting.

Ed Murname, former political reporter and congressional aide, will present the 30 minute lecture/slide show which centers on a history of free enterprise in the United States. It will be followed by a question and answer period. Cost to the public is one dollar.

Constitution Week, a new activity sponsored by the CUB's Forum Committee, has been placed on September's calendar, 14-21, and includes legal workshops, debates, and a legislators' forum.

"Homosexuality: The Last Debate" is opening event for the week and begins at 11 a.m. Friday, Sept. 14, in Taylor Auditorium. "Are Homosexuals a threat to the family?" "Teachers, homosexuality, and education," "Civil liberties and homosexuality," and "Is it natural

to be gay?" will be discussed by pro and con gay rights speakers.

Participating is Dr. Bruce Voeller, former co-director of the National Gay Task Force, and Mike Thompson, former director of Anita Bryant's Save Our Children Crusade and writer/producer of two Conservative Union films for television.

CUB is spending \$2,000 plus transportation costs and housing costs for the debate which will be open to the public for two dollars.

"Balancing the Federal Budget by Constitutional Amendment" is topic for a second debate to be held at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 18, in the CU Ballroom. Speakers are to be announced at a later date and the public may attend for one dollar.

Members of the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights, National Abortion Rights Action League, and Right to Life Movement will debate passage of the proposed Human Life Amendment at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 19, in the CU Ballroom. A one dollar charge to the public will be made.

Fall Legislators' Forum will close the week's programs on Friday, Sept. 21 in the CU Ballroom. Area state senators and state representatives are invited to the 8 a.m.-noon event focusing on progress/failures of the last legislative session. The community is encouraged to participate.

"Robots in Industry" has been programmed for 11 a.m. Monday, Sept. 24, in the CU Ballroom. The convocation is brought to Missouri Southern through Unimation, Inc. Labor and management's reactions to robots' use, accountants' speculation on the future of robots, and general robotic philosophies will be covered. Members of the community will be charged one dollar.

Jasper County Family Services will provide two seminars on child abuse and neglect at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday, Oct. 1, in the CU Ballroom. It is International Child Health Day.

"Productivity: The New National Priority" is subject for a convocation by Kenneth Gettleman, associate editor, Modern Machine Shop Magazine. His talk will be

heard at 1 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 23, in the CU Ballroom. It is open to the public for one dollar.

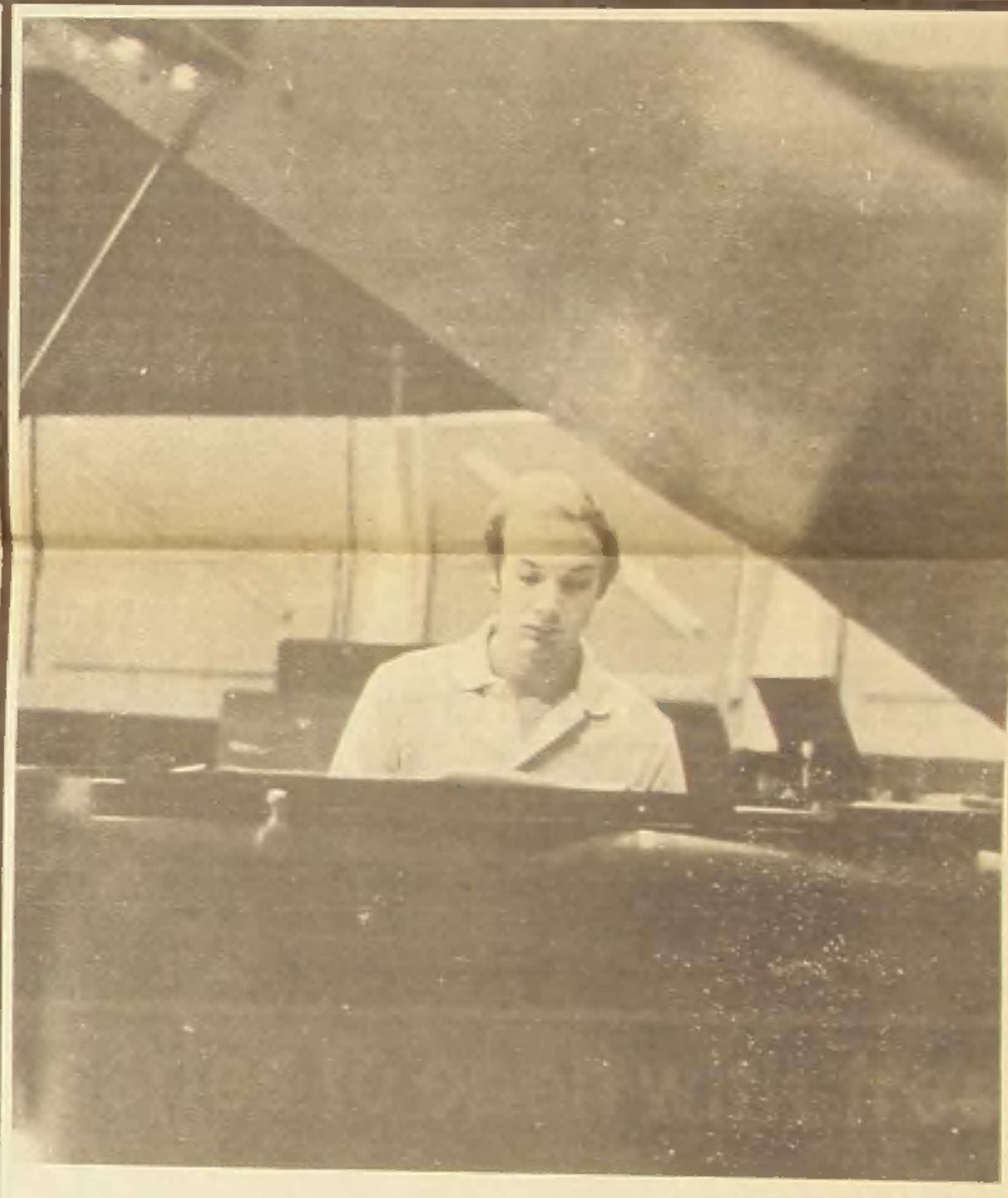
Gettleman's program highlights industrial productivity replacing military strength as the protector of a national security.

Mock presidential balloting and an election night party is set for Tuesday, Nov. 7, in the CU.

Informal lecture by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education representatives will be given at 11 a.m. Thursday, Nov. 15, in the CU Ballroom. The event is scheduled in conjunction with American Education Week.

Developmental disabilities will be discussed by professionals at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 4, in the CU ballroom at no charge to the public.

Robert Tyler, executive director of the Missouri Commission on Human Rights, will be on campus Friday, Dec. 7, to speak on activities of the commission. General information is set for 11 a.m. in the CU Ballroom and is open free to the community.



David Mouton practices for his job as music department accompanist.

CUB films for year offer old favorites

Oldies but goodies headlines this fall's College Union Board film schedule which premieres Thursday, Aug. 24 with *How to Succeed in a Wild Bikini* and *Bikini Beach*.

Blankets and lawn chairs are needed since the features will be shown in the great tradition of drive-in movies outside the College Union. Movies start at dusk.

Snacks and soft drinks will be provided at no charge and next Thursday's films, the last of the season, will be free.

Annette Funicello, Dwayne Hickman, Buster Keaton, and Mickey Rooney star in *How to Succeed in a Wild Bikini*. The plot is deep, but J. Todd Miller, CUB member and chart movie critic, will be presenting his interpretations.

Story includes Frankie away with his Naval Reserve Unit, and DeeDee (Annette) being wooed by a good-looking newcomer (Dwayne). Meanwhile the rest of the gang help advertising executive Peachy Keane (Mickey) to find the perfect girl next door for a publicity stunt.

Second show of the evening, *Bikini Beach*, is cast with Frankie Avalon, Annette Funicello, and Don Rickles. *Bikini Beach* is about a British recording star who sets up headquarters on the beach and a grumpy newspaper publisher who wants to lure the kids from their sand hangout.

Theme for CUB's Family Night is "A Salute to the Duke." John Wayne's *Stagecoach* will be shown at 7 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 27, in the CUB Ballroom.

Three thrillers are programmed for Monday evening, Oct. 29, in the CU snackbar for a Halloween Movie Party. In addition to games, costume judging, and refreshments, *In Cold Blood*, *Repulsion*, and the original *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* are on the calendar.

A movie comedy and musical romp is set for CUB's last film of the semester. The Producers with Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder, and *Copacabana* starring Groucho Marx can be seen at 7 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 29, in the C.U. Ballroom.

CUB reports the fall film line-up was scheduled without aid of a film chairperson. The position is open to all fulltime students with a GPA of 2.00 and an interest in taking responsibility of movies for the year. Film chairperson must also attend weekly CUB meetings and participate in activities programmed by other CUB board members. Interested persons may obtain application from Dean Doug Carnahan, Dean Wayne Durrence, or from the CUB office, CU Room 114.

southern-Sports—

Seniors hold key to football Lions' fortunes

Practices for the Missouri Southern football team got started last Friday with the backs and receivers reporting for workouts. Monday the entire squad checked in to start two-a-days. According to Jim Frazier, head football coach, practices are going seemingly well.

"Our practices have been spirited and exciting," said Frazier. "We have been learning the basic offense and basic defenses right now along with the kicking game. We have also worked a great deal on our fundamental schemes."

Ten starters will return for the Lions this season including 1978 All-CSIC wide receiver and kick specialist Vince Featherston. Featherston, ranked number one in the nation in kickoff returns, caught 24 passes for a total of 529 yards to lead the Lions last year.

Added depth in the offense power of the Lions will be given by senior by tight end Brent Cook, an All-CSIC pick in 1977 who was injured for most of last season. Also returning for the Lions will be Seniors Fred Ford, who gained 719 yards last year, tailback Theodore Smith, last year's rookie of the year, and offensive tackle Lloyd Walker.

"We will only do as well as our seniors perform," said Frazier. "We have the opportunity to have a fine football team."

He added, "Our defensive secondary is doing a good job right now. Our only concern is in our depth. Our young players will have to get in there and play for us."

Describing depth as the most important factor in winning, Frazier is looking for a tough opponent in Kearney State and Pitt State for that reason. "Any team in our Conference could beat any other team in the CSIC on any given night."

He continued, "The teams in our conference have always been balanced. It makes it more exciting for the fans but it's hard on the coaches."

Two new coaches will be helping Frazier direct the team during the season: John Salavantis, offensive coordinator, and Rod Giesseman, defensive coordinator.

Giesseman is coming off a 19 game winning streak while coaching for Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kan., where he had coached for the last two years. Salavantis posted a 7-3 record in his former coaching position.

In looking at the upcoming season Frazier doesn't think concern should be given as to how the other teams perform but how the team performs on its own. "We're concerned to do the best we possibly can," said Frazier.

"If we reach our potential then I know that we have done well," Frazier also isn't concerned about any particular performance that might be expected from a Lion player. "You can't pick out any individuals and say they won a game for us," said Frazier. "No particular individual desire can overcome a football game. It takes a team effort."

Entering the season on Sept. 8 the Lions will go up against Central Missouri State University in a home game. Good fan support for the Lions is expected. "The advantage a team has in a home game is in direct proportion to crowd enthusiasm."

He continued, "Here at Southern we always have had good fan support. I think the main disadvantage in playing on the road, however, is in the breaking of the normal routine the team is used to. Breaking this routine affects the players' game."



Exciting football action such as this returns to Hughes Stadium Sept. 8 when the Missouri Southern Lions of Coach Jim Frazier meet Central Missouri State University in the opening game of the season. Frazier says the key to Lion success depends upon the seniors.

Bodon has hopes of district title for soccer team

Practices for the Missouri Southern soccer team officially began Tuesday, with tryouts being held yesterday. Tryouts were held with Coach Hal Bodon cutting the team to 24.

"We're starting to work on individual positions now," said Bodon. "Our players are already in excellent condition. Now we're just trying to get acquainted with each other. So far things have gone very well."

Although two starters were lost from last year's team the Lions are looking for their sixth straight winning season this year. "I have hopes," said Bodon, "that we will win district this year."

He continued, "With spirit, determination, and enthusiasm I believe that we can do it. I'm proud of our freshman corps this year. I can see that some of our freshmen on the team will be taking over starting jobs."

Returning for the Lions this year will be last year's All-District and most valuable player for the Lions, Rick Ruzicka. Also returning to the line up will be district honorable mention standouts George Majors, Ron Behnen, and Todd Johnson.

Joe Mecken, Bodon's rookie of the year is expected to turn in a fine defensive effort while Kent Burkholder and Alberto Escobar

should add depth in the scoring department. "Having had a year's experience we can make a difference," said Bodon.

"Our team has also been getting real team experience by playing together last spring and during the summer," said Bodon.

By scoring 24 goals to their opponents' 20 the Lions managed a 12-6-1 record last year. While still using the 4-3-3 formation, coach Bodon plans to emphasize the offensive attack.

"I know that we have a good defense. We just need to work on our offensive attack by assisting with passes and even scoring," He continued, "I would like to see us outscore our opponents by a 65-20 margin this year."

Their first game will be played at 1:30 p.m., Sept. 8 against the alumni team. On Sept. 8 the Lions will face the University of Missouri-Rolla here at Southern.

"The fans enjoy watching soccer," said Bodon. "The players are getting better and better and the fans are becoming more knowledgeable about many aspects of the game. We have some good soccer coming from a small college. It would be hard to find a higher quality of soccer without traveling a long distance."



Goalie George Majors works out in preparation for the upcoming season of Hal Bodon's soccer Lions. Bodon hopes to outscore opponents by a 65-20 margin enroute to a District 16 championship.

Tryouts held for volleyball squad

Tryouts for Missouri Southern's volleyball team began yesterday and concludes tomorrow. Twenty-five to 30 entrants were expected for the tryouts. No more than 15 of the women will be kept on the roster for the upcoming season.

Practices for the remaining members of the team are scheduled to begin Monday and will be held every day during the season. Monday through Friday. Volleyball coach, Ce Ce Chamberlin hopes the team will do better than last year's 15-14 record.

"We have more depth in our team

than we did last year," Chamberlin said. "You're only as good as your worst player."

Seven likely candidates to make this year's team include senior Lindy Binns and Kathy Radmer along with Mary Carter, Patti Killian, Bev Johnson, Cindy Dicharry, and Patty Daugherty. All are returning from last year's team.

The team lost Barb Lawson, a senior last year who led the team in points served and offensive points scored. Scholarship aid has attracted three

college transfer students to help this year's team improve its record.

Three players include Cathie Kreutziger, Allen County Junior College; Ellen Rackowiecki, Forest Park Junior College; and Cindy Pohl, East Central Junior College. New freshman hopefuls for the team will include Beth Alms, Dina Hein, and Kellee Dennis.

To start the season the Lions will participate in the Kansas State tournament Sept. 14-15 in Manhattan, Kans.

Martin,

from page 6

define her own feelings about her family and the reasons for the barriers each had built. But she does not find answers, because there are none. Near the end, after years of blaming her father, "the Toscanini of the telephone," for the lack of love or understanding that was the cause of many of the family problems, Brooke starts to examine the death of her father. At this point Brooke finally realizes that she cannot blame her father.

Brooke belongs to a family and the whole artful society of which she was a member for it had taught her to disregard the human elements of life in exchange for the luxuries of wealth and talent.

Without doubt, it is another tear-jerker memoir. But there is a difference. This story is about a family, not legends of the women. Brooke Hayward has been able to break that barrier between the celluloid

"getting even" of most such memoirs and the story of a family who because of their society destroyed themselves.

Of course, for you Rona/Hedda fans there is still the glitter and trash ala Truman Capote and a few unknown facts about the lives of everyone's favorites, which are worth reading just for themselves, but unless you are careful you may get something more than a little gossip out of this

First correspondent to die in World War II has ties to College

By Clark Swanson

He died off the coast of New Guinea, not by enemy gunfire, but by an American bullet. It happened on Oct. 18, 1942; he was the first American correspondent to be killed in World War II. His colleagues described him as a "good and sensitive reporter and writer."

In one of his last dispatches he wrote of soldiers "building with blood, sweat, and toil the firm resolution that their sons shall not die under bombs but shall live under peace."

Not until 1976 was his personal notebook discovered in the computer office of the Chicago Tribune. Contained inside the pad were the last entries of the correspondent.

And his story, 37 years after his death, suddenly has greater meaning for Missouri Southern.

On Oct. 17, 1942, the New York Times correspondent had flown to Wagigola, New Guinea, where he was to join the Red Arrow Division for the invasion of Buna. He was to die with that division—the same one that he had fought with in World War I. He left Wagigola on Oct. 18 with 101 other men in two Australian fishing boats. He described his vessel as a "pirate ship."

At 6:45 a.m. he wrote that "the mountains had emerged" from the night and that the troops on his boat had "grenades distributed" to them.

At 8:05 a.m. he wrote that his boat had been "bombed by a Jap plane—500 yd. miss."

Lt. Bruce Fahnestock had been at the wheel. The last entry in his notebook reads "Fahn shot Jap cal."

At that point the correspondent apparently grabbed the wheel, and it was there that he died. E.R. Noderer, a correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, later wrote that "Barney caught a .50 caliber slug right in the forehead."

As it turned out the slug had been delivered by an American aircraft.

Later Noderer wrote, "Everything that moved the Air Force was supposed to shoot at."

Noderer explained that a message was sent to the Air Force saying there were two boats carrying Americans. "But by the time the Air Force got the message decoded a couple of B-25's strafed the Americans and Barney caught a .50-caliber slug."

After Barney's death General MacArthur wrote: "...He served with gallantry and devotion at the front and fulfilled the important duties of a correspondent with distinction to himself and the New York Times and with value to his country..."

He died at age 45 but his love for journalism had begun when he visited his uncle, a drama critic for New York City's The Evening World. He was a freshman in high school then and a friend wrote, "In later years he

often laughingly remarked to his friends that he had never got over the itch for news that he acquired then."

In 1917 he graduated from high school and enlisted in the 33rd Infantry Michigan National Guard. He was later sent to Camp MacArthur in Waco, Texas, for training.

In January, 1919, he sailed for France with the Red Arrow Division, the same unit he would die with in 1942. In France he and his unit participated in the battles of the Oise, the Aisne, the Meuse-Argonne, and the attack on Kriemhilde line. His unit was the first American division to set foot in German Territory in Alsace in May, 1918. He left the army with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

After the war he entered the University of Michigan and became editor of the college newspaper. He left college after two years to return to Europe.

When he returned to the United States he got a job with The Sandusky [Ohio] Herald. A year later he moved to the Baltimore Sun staff. While in Baltimore he met H.L. Mencken who tried to persuade him to leave journalism and write fiction.

He continued to move. He next went to the Philadelphia Bulletin and then to the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

While in Philadelphia he took a higher paying job with an advertising firm. That lasted three weeks. He vowed never again to leave his chosen profession.

In 1925 he went to the New York Post to work on the copy desk. It was there that Raymond Daniell entitled him, "The All-American rewrite man."

He joined the Associated Press in 1930 as a cable editor and soon became the city editor for the AP's New York bureau. In 1934 he transferred to the New York Times staff. There he was selected to start the Review of the Week section.

For several years he served as assistant Sunday Editor. But he left that position at his own request to join the news staff; he liked first hand contact with news too much to remain behind a desk.

While with the news staff he covered the ham and eggs election in California and wrote a series of stories on the migrant workers there.

"Additional Okies and Arkies seek the land of milk and honey only to increase the number already without work or hope," wrote Barney concerning the migrant workers. In another paragraph: "...Whatever dreams of work and plenty they may be carrying with them are destined to turn to disappointment."

When the Times decided to start a radio broadcast Barney was selected to do the "pioneer work."

It was during that time with the radio broadcast Pearl Harbor was attacked. And Barney wrote, "During the first week after the attack of Pearl Harbor he hardly left his desk."

The war began and Barney wanted to do his part. A friend wrote: "When war came he told friends he was anxious to do his part. He eagerly sought an opportunity to go abroad as a war correspondent."

He got that opportunity in February, 1942, when he was ordered to Australia. From there he made his way to New Guinea and then to his death.

A year after his death he was one of 12 correspondents to have liberty ships named for them.

Though Barney died 37 years ago there is still another family member writing for the New York Times: his son John who was 11 months old at the time of his father's death. Like his father, John, too, is a foreign correspondent. He covers Western Africa. On one occasion he was arrested and jailed in Lagos, Nigeria. One day later he and his family were expelled from the country.

He was arrested by the National Security Organization. His home and office were searched and some files taken.

It is believed that the government action was related to a case involving the prosecution of a dissident and well-known musician Fela Anikulapo-Kuti. John and his family are still living in Africa.

One other member of the family needs to be named, Donald.

Donald Darnton is president of Missouri Southern State College. Byron "Barney" Darnton was his uncle and John is his cousin.



Students and faculty now have a campus picnic area located behind the business administration building. The structure is 52 feet by 112 feet with 12 aluminum tables

and benches to accommodate 100 people. Howard Dugan, supervisor of the physical plant, was in charge of building the structure.

Answer Man

By Richard Bigley

Welcome to the new school year. This year you'll see a lot of changes, both with Answer Man and with the campus. The most exciting event is the opening of the new College Union. We also have our new president and a new cafeteria manager.

The new cafeteria manager is Josh Garner. He replaces Rick Aleman who left Handy Andy Foods for a new job in Louisiana. Handy Andy Foods will still be the company serving the college. Much of the staff has remained. There will be many on the new manager in a future article in The Chart.

All construction has been completed on the new College Union, and it is open. Most impressive is the snack bar area. There have been booths and coin-operated game machines added as well as a new juke box. Right now there are seven games and two pool tables with more games on the way. A nice feature about the games is that ownership is retained by the vending company, not the college. For this reason, the games can be exchanged should one game not be popular with students. Dr. Paul Shipman, vice president for business affairs, stresses that all problems with the game equipment and other machines should be referred to Charles Moss, manager of the bookstore, and not to the food service company.

With the completion of the College Union come more office changes. Placement, Career Planning, and Alumni Affairs are now located in CU-207, having moved from the ranch style house which is now serving as women's housing.

Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student affairs, Mrs. Myrna Dolence and Dean Doug Carnahan are located in CU-211. Admissions has moved from H-115 across the Hall to H-130. Counseling and Testing and Veterans Affairs are in H-130.

Student Senate and College Union Board have moved from CU-300 to two separate offices on the ground floor of the Union. Mrs. Carol Livingston, secretary to the College Union director, will move to the new glassed-in office just down the hall from where she now is.

Other moves are rumored to be in the planning stage for the future.

The cafeteria is also gaining a new look. All of the walls have been painted in contrasting colors, thus making it look more like a meeting place than a school. A glass partition separates the cafeteria from the student lounge. A planter is near the glass partition which also separates the faculty lounge from the entrance way.

An exciting year is ahead. If you have questions or problems relating to the campus, address your inquiries to The Chart. Good luck to all students during the coming year.

Journalism classes shifted, expanded with three added to staff

Journalism classes at Southern have been rescheduled, shifted, and expanded for the fall semester, with three part-time faculty members being employed.

Clifton C. Edom, world famous professor of photojournalism, will teach the class in photojournalism with the time being changed from that listed in the schedule to 2-5 p.m. Mondays.

News writing, Journalism 111, will have a new instructor. Gerard Attoun, features editor for the Joplin Globe, will teach that class both first and second semesters. The class meets at 9 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

And Neil Campbell, managing editor of The Carthage Press, will teach an evening course in feature writing this semester. That class will meet from 6:30-9:15 p.m. Mondays. In the spring semester Campbell will teach editing and editorial writing. That class will meet from 3-5 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The shift in journalism classes is caused partially by the assuming of additional duties by Richard W. Massa, associate professor of journalism. Massa is serving as head of the language and literature department this year. While retaining the advisorship of The Chart, Massa is reducing his class teaching load.

Massa will maintain office hours in Hearn 314, the department head's office, from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. daily, except for the times he is in class. From 3-5 p.m. daily he will maintain office hours in Hearn 117.

"In making some of these staff changes, however," Massa said, "we are attempting to broaden the journalism curriculum somewhat by providing students with contact with working members of the press on a more frequent basis. In doing so, we hope to improve the quality of experience for these students."

Edom, who taught at the University of Missouri-Columbia for 29 years

before retiring in 1972, is recognized throughout the world as "the father of photojournalism."

He introduced the photojournalism major at UMC and during his teaching career trained a large number of the leading news photographers of the day. The editorial and illustrations staffs of the National Geographic Magazine, for example, were comprised largely of his former students.

In his Southern class, Edom will deal with pictures as news, and the class will be responsible for photographic content of The Chart, producing as well as weekly photo page.

Edom will spend a portion of the semester on the production of slide-tape presentations.

A graduate of UMC, Edom is the author of the leading textbook in his field, *Photojournalism: Principles and Practice*. First published in 1976, the book will be reissued this

fall in a new edition, greatly enlarged, he says.

Edom began his professional career in 1927 with the printing staff of R.R. Donnelly & Sons in Chicago. He was editor of the Edgar (Wisc.) News in 1929-30, and then became a feature writer and engraver for the Wausau Daily Record-Herald for five years. From 1936-43 he was editor of Tasope Publications and educational director of the Aurora School of Photoengraving.

He is the founder of Kappa Alpha Mu, national honorary for photojournalism. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, Association for Education in Journalism, National Press Photographers Association, and the Photographers Society of America.

Attoun has been with the Globe since January. For the previous year he was government affairs reporter for the Tulsa Tribune. In addition to political stories, his beat included covering all area towns for the state

desk as well as photographic assignments.

From February, 1975, until January, 1978, he was government and courthouse reporter for the Carthage Press, later working as wire editor and special articles reporter. He also did page and photo layouts.

From September, 1973, until August, 1974, he was reporter, feature writer, and copyeditor for The Columbia Missourian, serving also as play and concert reviewer for Vibrations Magazine, the Missourian's Sunday supplement. He also was television editor for Vibrations.

Attoun has a bachelor's degree in English from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and did graduate study in journalism at UMC.

Attoun speaks fluent Hebrew, French, and Spanish. His wife, the former Marty Cyrus, attended Southern.

Campbell, who was editor of his college newspaper at Tulane University where he received a bachelor's degree in history, has been with the Carthage Press since September, 1974. As managing editor he is responsible for the daily operation of the newsroom, serving as assignments editor, photo editor, page editor, editorial writer, and he works with reporters on improvement of copy.

He previously was with the retail advertising department of the Joplin Globe, served one year as wire editor of the Press, one year as courthouse reporter for the Press, and was assistant city editor of the Columbia Missourian.

As a student at Joplin High School he was editor of the Spyglass.

His class in feature writing will deal with finding ideas for feature stories and articles for magazines and newspapers, developing these ideas, and the techniques of clear writing. Most assignments will be for publication in The Chart.

Text of president's speech

Here is the complete text of President Darn-ton's speech to the faculty yesterday morning:

Welcome to the opening of a new academic year. I feel awkward welcoming you, since I am the relative newcomer to campus. But, it may be fair to say that I have been on campus working on college business more in the last couple of months than have most of you, and in that sense I can welcome you back.

There's an old cliché that if you ask 100 economists why the nation is suffering inflation, you will get at least 101 different answers. That confusion does not exist with respect to Missouri Southern. To acquaint myself with the college I have spent the summer talking with a wide variety of people: students, faculty, staff, alumni, regents, trustees, local citizens. People perceive that the college has grown in terms of student enrollment, new programs, faculty, and buildings. They feel that a basic tenet has been that "bigger is better," although I sense more and more are ready to scrutinize that philosophy. The college's primary function is teaching; but there is a growing recognition of the appropriateness of service and research. Our goal is to meet students' needs; although sometimes we go astray and seem to put other groups first. This general consensus of what the college is is a good sign.

Having spent the summer familiarizing myself with the college, I conclude that the state of the college is good. We are a strong institution, and we have both the desire and the ability to grow stronger. This morning I want to talk with you about some things that have happened in recent months, and then look ahead to some things that I hope to see happen at Missouri Southern.

The 1979/80 budget is sufficient to meet our needs. Our initial request was for \$6.6 million in state appropriations. The CBHE recommended \$6.4 million which was approved by the legislature. We were caught by the governor's veto, losing \$170,000 of what the legislature had appropriated. The governor's veto was not too severe a blow to us for two reasons.

(1) Our physical plant is young, and we temporarily can cut some costs of maintenance without serious consequences. (2) The coordinating board's recommendation was an attempt to bring us more in line with our sister institutions. Students at Missouri Southern have paid, through student fees, a lower share of the cost of their education than have students at other public colleges and universities. In light of this position by the coordinating board, our regents approved a modest increase in student fees. These additional revenues will replace some of the unrealized appropriations.

Turning to the capital appropriations, the new sports center was not funded. To some people that was a welcome defeat of "big time athletics" at MSSC. I do not share that view. The college has a need for additional facilities which support instructional, intramural, recreational, as well as intercollegiate athletic programs. There is a real question of how a new facility would be used and how it would relate to the Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium. One reason, I believe, that it was not funded by the legislature this year is that we were ineffective in describing its use. I have asked several people for ideas regarding its use and will use their responses to develop a plan to meet the four-fold objective: instruction, recreation, intramurals, and athletics.

Construction of the new technology building is proceeding. Hopefully it will be ready for use in the spring semester providing needed space for computer and secretarial sciences and for industrial arts.

We should break ground soon for new dormitories. As a part of our auxiliary enterprises, their costs must be recovered through user fees. This summer we have had an unprecedented waiting list of both men and women seeking dormitory rooms. One dormitory near the maintenance building should be vacated as soon as possible. The increased demand to live on campus has two origins. (1) As the college matures, it becomes better known and people are attracted from farther away. (2) The rising price and growing scarcity of gasoline are changing people's behavior—causing a percentage of students to choose on-campus living over commuting.

Soon after my arrival on campus in June, many people spoke about the security of the SIR. This subject will come up through the Faculty Senate, but let me speak about it briefly. Everyone—faculty, administrators, regents—with whom I have spoken has been dismayed by what took place, and I share that feeling. In early May the chairman of the Board of Regents wrote to me, asking that I give attention to the question of evaluation of faculty in response to the SIR problem. During my visit later in May, both Mr. Belk and Mr. Markman, chairman of the personnel committee, briefed me on what they knew. Soon after my arrival in June, they both brought me up to date, and several steps have been taken to ensure that

such a thing does not recur. Both the personnel committee and the ad hoc committee on evaluation will be reporting soon to the Faculty Senate with information and recommendations.

Although the current evaluation system suffers a low level of credibility, the Board of Regents has reaffirmed its commitment to faculty evaluation and merit pay. Based on conversations with a variety of faculty, I believe that faculty generally share that commitment. The board's reaffirmation followed an extended discussion at its last meeting, and led to a letter being sent to Mr. Vonnie Prentice, president of the Faculty Senate. That letter recognized that we do have in place an evaluation procedure consisting of course evaluation, activity analysis and administrative evaluation. This procedure will be followed this year, unless changes are recommended and approved.

The board anticipates that changes will be made. It knows that the ad hoc committee is prepared to report to the Faculty Senate with a proposed alternative to the SIR, and it has called for a reconsideration of the other facets of the system. The Board has made it clear, however, that no changes in the present process will be implemented this year, except upon the request of the Faculty Senate.

As I look at faculty evaluation, I see a dual purpose. First, evaluation tells each faculty member how well he/she is doing, and this can be the basis for changes in behavior. Strengths can be exploited and steps can be taken to overcome weaknesses. Second, evaluation is a factor in various personnel decisions: promotion, tenure, and merit pay. It may seem that more emphasis is placed upon the second purpose; but I feel strongly that the good of the college is better served when priority is given to the first function. And I see our goal as being the development of an evaluation procedure which will focus primarily on professional development of the faculty and which the faculty, administration, and regents will find acceptable.

A final comment on recent happenings has to do with energy. All of us are familiar with the actual and potential effects of shortages. Governor Teasdale called for a 10 percent cutback in the use of gasoline by state agencies and has put into place a comprehensive system to monitor energy use. Departmental budgets reflect the call for conservation of gasoline. The dollars allocated have been held constant and the charge per mile has been raised (in accord with state guidelines) from 15 cents to 17 cents. Also, thermostats on campus have been reset to accommodate President Carter's appeal for conservation in cooling and heating buildings. These steps are institutional measures to conserve. At the individual level, by carpools, or other means, we, personally, change our behavior to conserve energy? I am not referring to any mandatory actions, but asking that each give thought to our own behavior and changes which we might make.

In summary of events of recent months, our budget is adequate. Physical facilities meet the academic and non-academic needs of students are under construction or in the drawing board. The disaffection with our faculty evaluation system is being overcome by work that already has and will be in place. As a college, we are tightening our belt in the face of the nation's energy problem.

Against this background, let me look to the future. As we embark on a new year and I look ahead to what I hope will be many happy years at Missouri Southern, what do I foresee, what are my hopes and aspirations? My goals will be grouped under two headings: (1) building a vital college/community interaction and (2) making MSSC the qualitative envy of our sister institutions. Neither of these goals uses the word education, but education is at the heart of both.

Missouri Southern State College and the city of Joplin and surrounding communities share a unique relationship. In so many college towns the phrase "town-gown problems" is all too common. I do not see that here. Our history underlies the goodwill which marks our situation. The college exists because of the desire of people in the area to have a college and because of their efforts to establish one. Such support often erodes away as the goal is accomplished; but here, the support has persisted for more than forty years since the two-year college was founded and for more than a decade since we became a four-year institution. This continuing concern is a boon to the college, and I want to nurture it and build upon it.

This fine arts complex in which we are meeting this morning began with the construction of the Spivey Art Center. The city art gallery brings people from throughout the region to campus and offers students opportunities to exhibit their work and to see exhibits that are seldom found on a college campus. As we develop our concert and theater series (outside performers and our own student productions) we should do so keeping in mind the community, not just the college, as the audience. Our children's theater brings thousands of young people to

campus. I would go further and ask if we can design to play each year that can tour, bringing live theater into smaller cities and towns throughout the region? Traditionally, football and basketball are college "spectator sports." In a sports-minded society such as ours, home games at Hughes Stadium or Young Gymnasium should be part of the sports entertainment for the entire region. And there is no reason why other sports—women's volleyball, soccer, etc.—cannot attract fans from both the campus and the community. As our student athletes—both men and women—hone their athletic talents, learn the discipline of repeated practice, and mature with each victory or defeat, they offer all of us fans the excitement of the competition.

The college's role in the community at large can be greatly enhanced through continuing education. People have needs that may not require a comprehensive course of study leading to a degree, but simply a workshop, or a seminar, or a single course. In a society and working environment such as ours, the need to be brought up-to-date constantly recurs.

This educational role probably will involve us in new delivery systems. We are accustomed to having students come to us. Specialized offerings in continuing education may reach students more effectively if we go to them. If there are sufficient students, classes can be taught in Carthage, in Lamar, or at the Eagle Picher plant on the west side of town. Continuing education tends to go to the students. In these times of gasoline shortages and the high cost of fuel, there is even more to be said for one instructor rather than 20 students driving to class.

There is one problem in my hopes to enlarge our work in continuing education. The current funding formula upon which our appropriation depends exclude credit hours taught off campus. I have learned some of the history that led to this situation and I have begun to pull together support to rescind this exclusion. That side of the issue is my task. I ask you to give attention to the other side. What are the appropriate topics that we should be taking into the region in the form of workshops, short courses, in-service training, etc.? We should push forward as quickly as the needs demand and our talents allow; I'll push for the full recognition of our efforts by the legislature.

Last year in cooperation with Southwest Missouri State University, we brought the opportunity to earn a master of education degree to the people in this area. This is continuing education in a more structured sense, a complete degree program for the part-time student. Having been inaugurated in the spring semester, by summer the program enrolled more than 70 students, an auspicious beginning!

Our proposal for a similar venture to offer the MBA degree was turned down by the CBHE. What I hear around the community tells me that the community for this program persists, and I hope that we can approach the coordinating board in the spring with a proposal that will be approved.

The four-state study group—comprised of faculty in the department of social sciences—faculty in business administration, and others in the archives are looking to the region as a place to study. In this way we not only come to better understand the place in which we live and work, but we also providing students with a laboratory in which to give reality to what they learn in the classroom. And so, you see, my two broad aspirations interrelate: ties between the college and the community as part and parcel of giving students a better education.

Later last week we learned that the college archives will be the recipient of the mining records of the tri-state area, records which were part of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Joplin office, which closed a few years ago. That gift will be of great interest not only to our own faculty and students, but also to local people and industries and to scholars across the country.

Let me share some other dreams that bridge these two goals. For years our education majors have gone into the public schools to do their practice teaching. There is no doubt that this is one of the more valuable aspects of students' education; it also is a contribution to the local school districts. This supervised experience can be extended via internships to almost every major on campus. It may not be a mandated activity as it is for prospective teachers, but our students and the community could benefit if we would take steps to enlarge our internship program. A natural extension of internships is cooperative education, a rotating study and work program. We already have one such opportunity; we should explore its feasibility on a broader scale.

These programs involve our students going into the community; but my two goals can also be bridged by the reverse flow. Area businessmen could come into classes as guest lecturers. Political science, journalism, law enforcement, and nursing courses are other examples of how our students can learn from community leaders. This is not a novel idea; it is being done. But I am sure that it could be done to a far

greater extent, resulting in better college/community relations and better education for our students.

The issue of quality of the institution is ticklish because it is not easily defined. One aspect is the quality of the faculty; one is the quality of the students; and one is the quality of what goes on in the classroom.

Quality of the faculty depends upon the new faculty who are hired and the self-renewal of the existing faculty. Since the mid-sixties, we have experienced tremendous growth in the number of students and faculty. Demographic considerations indicate that enrollment growth may not persist, and thus the pressure to enlarge the faculty may weaken. We cannot ignore the data, but the phenomenon appears to be more serious on a national level than in southwest Missouri; at times it is nice to lag behind the trends. But even if enrollment were to remain steady, the composition tends to shift, and so it is probable that we will continue to be recruiting new faculty.

Our recruiting efforts must seek out the best. I have spoken with Mrs. Dolence, the affirmative action officer, and asked her to draft policies and procedures for recruiting new faculty. I want wide-open, broad-ranging searches that attract large numbers of candidates: male, female, caucasian, and non-caucasian, from all over the country.

I know that, when the presidential search began many months ago, a fair number of faculty feared that that search would be narrow and parochial. It was not such a search, but was national in scope and penetrating in screening. Faculty were happy that their fears were not realized. If the college deserves a national search for a president, it certainly must look as broadly when it seeks new faculty.

Today, and at any time, the vast majority of our faculty are those who remain with us year after year. Even top quality faculty can run down or slip into a rut, unless they consciously work at self-renewal. Reading, research, interaction with colleagues are all means of professional rejuvenation. Some faculty should be the responsibility of each individual faculty member, but institutional encouragement and support are also essential. We have a faculty development committee which has recommended various forms of support and which have given direct support to several faculty. Much of that assistance will continue and many new activities are being planned. Self-renewal is a joint undertaking by both the individual and the institution. It is an essential activity; otherwise, the quality of our service to students will deteriorate.

The quality of the college also depends upon the quality of our students. One approach to a top-notch student body is to pursue a highly selective admissions policy. As a public college, such a policy is inappropriate for Missouri Southern; it would exclude too many people whom we were established to serve.

Some people are appalled by the concept of "open admissions"; they fear that it inevitably leads to mediocre, poorly prepared graduates. Our admissions policy and our graduation standards are separate entities, and there is no reason why any given end result must follow from "open admissions." Given high standards for graduation, "open admissions" imposes on us additional responsibilities. Some students who come to us have the desire and motivation to earn a college degree, but may have poor preparation. If we do nothing but admit them, show them the graduation requirements, and leave them to their own devices, we are assured that most will flunk out quickly: the revolving door. I oppose the revolving door. It cheats students. It doesn't give them a realistic chance at success. The college has the responsibility of providing support to give these students an honest expectation of realizing their goal. They may need to carry a light load. They deserve some of our better teachers. They need careful and frequent advising. They may need access to tutors. With support of this type "open admissions" and high standards for graduation are compatible and place reasonable demands on students.

The quality of MSSC also depends upon what goes on in the classroom, where students and faculty meet. In my view the classroom environment is that of a conspiracy in which faculty and students conspire, together to determine how much students can learn. All too frequently I fear that the classroom acquires some of the characteristics of a battleground in which faculty and students are antagonists. Students may try to do as little as possible; faculty may seek to demonstrate their superior knowledge of the subject; tests and exams are traumatic experiences. The battleground is not the norm; but it illustrates the antithesis of what I feel the classroom should be. In the conspiracy faculty should strive to minimize the difference in knowledge between themselves and students, pulling students up to their level; students should take advantage of a chance to learn that may never come their way again; if students fail tests, the faculty should ask in what way he/she failed the students. I may be describing an ideal that cannot be reached in every classroom. I accept that. But if we don't sell lofty ideals, we'll never be as good as we should. "Man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?"

There are some here—and on every campus—who avoid, if at all possible, teaching general education courses. Their attitude is that students only enroll because they must, and so the students will be disinterested and listless and will tend to give low responses to course evaluations. Such thinking stems from a poor understanding of general education. It is not simply a graduation requirement that does not directly relate to a student's major field of study. General education is a part of the education that marks every holder of a baccalaureate degree. A bachelor's degree is not a trade school diploma. We do not simply train students for the labor force; we educate them to lead richer lives. The general education segment is a common denominator that harkens to the concept of the "educated person." It is based upon the premise that there is value in possessing certain skills, in knowing our social, cultural, and technical heritage, in understanding the different ways in which humanists and scientists approach problems. If you will, the general education component distinguishes between the college graduate and others, while the major courses distinguish the accountant, from the elementary school teacher, from the nurse.

General education is a basic component of our degree requirements. We need to approach course in that frame of mind. We need to talk with students about its proper role in the curriculum. All of us—faculty, students, and administrators—must rid ourselves of any thought that general education is a "second class citizen" in the curriculum.

What do we expect of students in the classroom? Do we specify our requirements? We should. Do we set high standards and adhere to them? We should. Do we push students, stretching their minds? We should. Do we insist that students not only learn the substantive content of a course, but also be able to demonstrate that knowledge in good English? We should.

Students are human. They tend to perform at whatever level they perceive will let them get by. It is up to the faculty to challenge them, to set goals in each course that will push students to do more, to do better. I have heard it said that many of our students work and so we cannot expect them to spend much time on class preparation. I disagree. Yes, many do work, and it may be necessary that they work; but that is not reason to water down the requirements of any course. Employment may affect how many courses a student can take at any given time; but we should not use their employment to cheapen the degree they earn. We owe our students a strong degree that represents a sound education. I am not calling for a mass effort to "pile on the work." What I seek is that each course be what it should be. Mickey Mouse courses serve no really useful purpose. If a term paper is an appropriate facet of a course, assign one; but not every course should require a term paper.

Students will be as good as we expect them to be. By setting high standards and by working with students toward their achievement, we shall discover that we have a quality student today—one that is exciting to teach and one in which we all take pride.

How do we go about reaching these goals? As a sophomore economics student, I learned about the division of labor, and I believe in it. Higher education does not lend itself to the minute separation of functions described by Adam Smith in his classic example of the pin factory. But the concept is applicable. Faculty should focus attention on a strong classroom performance. Administrators should specialize in smooth support of both faculty and students. I promise to focus attention on leadership and the acquisition and management of our resources. If each of us channels his/her energies to the particular job at hand and performs that function as well as possible, then we can all be proud of our own contribution, and the overall result will be a college that stands tall.

In selecting the way to achieve these goals, we are fortunate to be facing a North Central re-accreditation in 1981. A common approach to accreditation self-study and site visit is one of resignation to a necessary evil. The self-study is done because it is required, and the effort that goes into its preparation is as little as is necessary to get the job done.

I hope that we choose an "uncommon" approach to the North Central accreditation. We have a new president. We have what I sense is a belief that Missouri Southern is ready for a change in direction. Since our establishment as a four-year college, we have focused on numbers: more students, more buildings, more faculty. The time is here to turn our attention to quality. I have described a college integrally linked with the region and devoted to giving students an outstanding undergraduate education. Our self-study can be a vehicle by which each division plans and describes how it will contribute to the achievement of that goal. I have painted with a broad brush and have spoken of the college as a whole. Becoming the institution I have portrayed is the summation of the work of each faculty member, each staff person, each student. The self-study can be the blueprint which all follow in building the college we hope to become.